Cambria : Freeman
is Published Weekly at
EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PENNA.,
BY JAMES G. HASSON,

Guaranteed Circulation, - - - - - 1,200

Subscription Rates.

One copy, 1 year, cash in advance.....$1 50
do do If not paid within 3 months. 1.75
do do If not paid within 6 months. 2.00
do do If not paid within the year.. 2.25

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Cambria Freeman.

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VOLUME XXVII. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1893. NUMBER 34.

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PROVIDENCE COTTAGE.

Why Captain Sol Buddle Concluded He Wouldn't Build It.

"'Providence cottage,' Mrs. Pringle, ma'am, it shall be," said Capt. Sol Buddle firmly, as he passed his huge cup for another cup of tea, and wiped his forehead with a red bandana handkerchief.

"Well, captain," said Mrs. Pringle, in tones of amiable acquiescence, "you being a scholard, and having book-learning moreover, it isn't for me to gainsay you."

"Mrs. Pringle, ma'am," said the captain, emphatically rapping his spectacle case on the table, "your sentiments do you honor. When a man comes to my time of life"—

Mrs. Pringle made a little deprecatory movement of her pretty fat hand.

"Only forty-five, Capt. Buddle," softly suggested Mrs. Pringle.

The captain bowed courteously. "Not being used to the society of amiable ladies like yourself, Mrs. Pringle, I don't quite know how to undeceive you as to my years."

Outside, tumultuous waves beat noisily against the shingly shore, as if insisting that Capt. Sol Buddle should be delivered up to them; inside, the only sound which broke the stillness was a pensive new from Mrs. Pringle's Persian cat. The captain paused again, took up the cat and thoughtfully poured out some milk for it. "My cat on board the 'Morning Star' would never take his milk without a spoonful of grog in it," he said, reminiscently; "but he tried it too much for his strength; he was always ambitious, that cat was—too ambitious. Laid himself out to eat up all the ship's cockroaches, though he knew they'd disagree with him; and there was a funeral soon after—his funeral. He took a lot of cockroaches with him, too—as many as he could hold, poor chap." Capt. Buddle heaved a sigh to the memory of his departed favorite.

"As to my years," he resumed, "they—"

The quiet Mrs. Pringle, who was not much given to interruptions, did a most unusual thing—she interrupted the captain again—for the third time. "A man is as young as he looks," she said. "And you, Capt. Buddle, don't look a day over forty-five."

The captain again bowed with nautical grace. "Seeing you've set your mind on it, Mrs. Pringle, we'll make it so; though, if any questions are asked, the facts will go against it."

"No one will be so impertinent," said Mr. Pringle, as she looked pensively down at her pretty slipper.

The captain passed his cup for more tea, a beverage to which he had lately taken a great fancy; its novelty appealed to him most strongly. In his seafaring days at this hour—like the departed cat—he had generally partaken of a soothing beverage with rum in it. But the widow had gradually weaned the captain from such an unladylike beverage as rum in the daytime, and he found ever fresh delight in tea—tea with cream in it—tea by the bucket—tea containing four lumps of sugar to each supply. At ten o'clock every night, however, the widow's fair hands brewed her lodger what he was facetiously wont to call "a stiff nor'wester." Then, the captain sat thoughtfully by the fire, living his voyages over again, and full of simple, reverent thankfulness that he had been spared to drift into such a pleasant haven of peace.

Mrs. Pringle continued to knit, as the cat drowsily purred on the captain's knee. The captain put down his cup and took up the plan of a very snug, two-storied cottage, with a veranda running all round it. "'Providence cottage,' it shall be, Mrs. Pringle," and he looked about for a pipe spill.

Mrs. Pringle handed him one with something of a sigh.

"For more than six months," said the captain, meditatively drawing a long breath and carefully using his little finger for a tobacco stopper—"for more than six months I've been laid up in port, so to speak, and yet in sight and smell of the sea."

"Yes, you can certainly smell it," said Mrs. Pringle, dubiously. "And when the fishing boats come in, it's a little bit—eh—strong."

"Well," said the captain, admiringly, "a trifle, maybe, for a delicate lady's nose like yours, Mrs. Pringle; but there's not an unpleasant flavor about it to a man who's spent his life in communion, so to speak, with such smells. Why, every port has a different smell, and you get to know the lay of the land by it long before you drop anchor."

"Aren't you tired of the sight of the sea?" somewhat inconsequently asked Mrs. Pringle, again filling the captain's cup, which was blue and white, with "A Present from Ventnor" on it in bold, clear characters of green. Mrs. Pringle lived about a mile beyond Ventnor, in a snug little cottage, whose garden ran down to the sea.

"No, ma'am. I ain't," returned the captain, meditatively. "'Cause why, Mrs. Pringle? The sea gets into a man's blood and heart and brain. When he goes down to the ships, likewise fishing smacks, it's because he's drawn to it, so to speak. He can't help it. The wonders of the deep are always wonders to him, though he's seen them all his days; the harvest of the sea—its dead men's bones, its coral caves, where, saving your presence, those fish-tailed hussies, the mermaids, sit waiting for you with deceitful murmurings and delusive songs—is afore him ever in the night watches; every wind that blows, every whale that spouts, is known to him almost as well as its Creator."

Mrs. Pringle shuddered. "It's a cruel, treacherous thing," she said—"a cruel, treacherous thing. I sometimes wake at nights and draw the clothes over my head to shut out the noise. It makes me shudder, and yet I can't leave it."

"You're right, Mrs. Pringle," said the captain, drawing his chair a little closer to her—"you're right. It is a cruel, treacherous thing, with its changing winds and hungry, foaming waves, its never-resting, never-ending ebb and flow, its little baby ripples and soft surface a-shining in the sun. And then, when you slide down into it just to feel its soft touch, why, as like as not," continued the captain, rather ashamed of his oratorical flight—"why, as like as not, there's a shark waiting to grab and drag you down to Davy Jones' locker."

Mrs. Pringle looked frightened, so the captain hastened to reassure her. "It's a wonderful place is the sea, Mrs. Pringle, such a lot of spare room in it for rubbish. I should like to take two or three of these contractors who've sent in estimates for Providence cottage and bump 'em down into Port Royal harbor, so that Port Royal Tom could just open his jaws and contract for them. One would think I was going to build a palace instead of a tidy little six-roomed cottage."

"Ah, but the masterful way in which you rule and direct them, Capt. Buddle!" said Mrs. Pringle, admiringly. "You've a natural gift for the ruling of men."

"Maybe," said the captain, pleasantly; "but that's a different thing from the ruling of women, Mrs. Pringle. You can't clinch any little difference of opinion with a handspike when you're arguing with lovely woman. You've got to keep your hand on the helm all the time and not let her know it."

"Yes," rejoined Mrs. Pringle, thoughtfully; "women like a strong, masterful hand that'll guide them; but they won't be driven."

The captain shifted himself in his chair. Suddenly it dawned upon him that the matter might be one capable of personal interpretation. He had never tried his hand in that direction. It seemed to him that the howling wind outside, as it blew among the unfinished rafters of the Providence cottage, was jeering at him for his lack of skill in the direction of the fair sex. He stirred his tea and took another lump of sugar.

And the widow, too, thought of many things in her quiet, gentle way as she sat by her side of the fire. Capt. Buddle, with his wonderful flow of language and quaint descriptive power, had been a great source of comfort to the amiable Mrs. Pringle. And now in a couple of months Providence cottage would be finished and the captain cease to remain her lodger. How kind he had been when that "land-sharic" of a coal man tried to cheat her out of a sack of coals! The captain, albeit a man of peace, had knocked the fraudulent coal man into the middle of the cellar, and refused to allow him to depart until he put his head through the circular opening and humbly apologized. It was something to have a great, strong, gentle—the captain was wonderfully gentle to her—sailor about the premises. Ah, well, she would take her nephew Jack and his pretty bride, Polly Humphreys, to live with her until they had saved enough money to buy a house—no thrifty fisherman at Ventnor ever married before he had bought a house—and try to forget the captain's pleasant ways. Then she remembered that Jack was a little uncertain in his temper, and that the captain was, except when justifiably roused by fraudulent coal men, as mild as a lamb.

Suddenly Capt. Buddle rose from his chair and crossed over to Mrs. Pringle's side of the room. "Mrs. Pringle, ma'am," he said—and his flow of language seemed to have returned to him—"Mrs. Pringle, ma'am, what would you think of a man who was safe in port if he ventured out to sea again in a new craft—a craft that might be lop-sided and cranky, with shifting ballast, given likewise to shipping bilge water"—there was a touch of real pathos in his voice as he drew this touching picture—"and maybe that wouldn't answer her helm? What would you think of such a man if he was to leave his snug bunk in port and go drifting up and down, a-steerin' all over the points of the compass generally?"

"I should think of him whatever you thought of him, Capt. Buddle," said Mrs. Pringle. "It is not for me to set my opinion against that of a sea-faring gentleman like yourself. But if the man you speak of is the man I take him to be, then—"

"Then what, Mrs. Pringle, ma'am?" eagerly inquired the captain.

"He—he would stop in his bunk in port, as you nautical gentlemen say," returned Mrs. Pringle.

The captain's face glowed with excitement. He took up the plans of Providence cottage to cast them in the fire. Mrs. Pringle gently stayed his hand. "What are you doing?" she asked.

"Mrs. Pringle, ma'am, I'm going to commit these plans to the flames," said the captain, "unless you'll let me give them to Jack and Polly."

"W-what?"

"Yes, Mrs. Pringle, ma'am, I am that lubber," said the captain, with repressed excitement. "Why should I go building a house like Providence cottage, when my Providence is here! This is my port; and if so be you'll allow me to cast anchor and stay here"—

"In command?" queried Mrs. Pringle, scarce knowing what she had said.

The captain took her hand. "No, Mrs. Pringle; but as first officer, with you in command, and Prudence and the cat to swab decks."

"Yes-es," said Mrs. Pringle; and the captain, forgetting the cat, kissed her.

The cat walked out of the room, her tail stiff with indignation.

Outside, the wind howled dismally among the brick work of the partially completed Providence cottage. Ten o'clock struck as the widow brought out her family Bible, and Prudence Pemberton, the maid, sat coyly down on the edge of a chair just inside the parlor door.

The captain opened the Bible reverently. "Now we'll have our sailing orders for to-morrow," he said.

Mrs. Pringle laid aside her knitting, looked at the captain with tearful eyes, and placed his spectacles on the open Bible, thus tacitly taking command of that goodly mariner, Capt. Sol Buddle, who put on the spectacles and somewhat laboriously began to read.—G. D. Burgin, in Chambers' Journal

Queen Victoria's Right Name.

The oft-raised question as to Queen Victoria's surname is thus answered by a recent writer: "She is, of course, a Guelph by ancestral lineage, which is traced by the genealogists from Empress St. Cunegonda, consort to Emperor St. Henry II., A. D. 1024. Both are canonized saints and both were solemnly crowned at Rome by Pope Benedict VIII. But all this relates merely to the pedigree of Princess Alexandria Victoria prior to her marriage in 1840 to Prince Albert, of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. This prince was of the ancient house of Saxony, whose family name is, and has during more than four centuries been, Wettin. Obviously, therefore, the Guelph princess became upon her marriage Mrs. Wettin."

JOYS OF TROUT FISHING.

Brief But Graphic Pen Picture of a Day with Rod and Line.

Silent as an otter, the man moves into the water till it curls about his knees, says a writer in Outing. An arm sways back and forth, and an insect flutters softly upon the surface of the pool some yards away. Quickly the arm sways again, and again an insect kisses the surface of the water. A flash of a silvery crescent, a plash in the water, a sudden, stronger swirl in the writhing current; then a sharp, metallic discord rasps out against the song of the birds. The man's eyes blaze with a swift, eager light, his cheek flushes slightly; there is then exultation in every line of his face. His right hand clinches upon the wand, the rasping discord ceases, the wand arches to a semicircle and quivers with perilous strain, while two keen eyes rivet upon a shifting, swirling commotion that maddens the water here, there, back, forth, unceasingly. A ball of snowy spume upon the surface, a spatter of jeweled drops, a tinted shape curving in air an instant, an apprehensive "Ah!" from the man's parted lips, and again the lithe wand curves and strains. So is fought the good fight, till skill conquers. Within the fatal net gleams a shining belly and pearl-bordered fins above a streak of olive gemmed with ruby spangles. The man's face glows with pride as he carefully bears his captive to the shore. Upon a fragrant bier of freshest green within the creel a dead king lies in state. All day the silent man creeps hither and thither along the stream casting, fighting, waiting, noting many things, until darkness falls; then homeward through the scented shadows, with a whisper of falling song from darkened copses. The man's feet are tired with a healthy weariness; the creel strap cuts deep into his shoulder, but his heart is light and his soul at peace. Not one evil idea has entered his mind all day and he has learned much. That is trout fishing—and do you people with money and leisure bear in mind the fact that if you spare the rod you may spoil yourself.

STARVELING COLLEGES.

Early Struggles for Existence of Our Schools and Universities.

The American college of the middle of this century, like its English original, existed for the work of the church. If the college dies the church dies was the basis of its appeal for money and influence. Its duty, says David Starr Jordan in the Popular Science Monthly, was to form a class of educated men in whose hands should lie the preservation of the creed. In the months of ignorant men the truths of the church would be clouded. Each wise church would see that its wisdom be not marred by human folly.

The needs of one church indicated the needs of others. So it came about that each of the many organizations called churches in America established its colleges here and there about the country, all based on the same general plan.

And as the little towns on the rivers and prairies grew with the progress of the country into large cities, so it was thought, by some mysterious virtue of inward expansion, these little schools in time would grow to be great universities. And in this optimistic spirit the future was forestalled and the schools were called universities from the beginning. As time went on it appeared that a university could not be made without money, and the source of money must be outside the schools. And so has ensued a long struggle between the American college and the wolf at the door—a tedious, belittling conflict, which has done much to lower the name and dignity of higher education.

To this educational planting, without watering, repeated again and again, east and west, north and south, must be ascribed the unnaturally severe struggle for existence through which our colleges have been forced to pass, the poor work, low salaries and humiliating economies of the American college professor, the natural end of whom, according to Dr. Holmes, "is starvation."

AN EXTRAORDINARY HALIBUT.

It Weighed 245 Pounds and Was Speared by a Fisherman.

A few days ago there was landed at Stromness, Orkney, a halibut of extraordinary dimensions, measuring eight feet ten inches in length and weighing no less than two hundred and forty-five pounds, says the London Field. The fish was discovered by two lads who were engaged in hauling lobster creels at the back of the Holms, a distance of about a mile and a half from Stromness pier. It was observed on the sand apparently asleep, and as they had no appliances with them with which to attempt a capture they marked the spot and returned home to acquaint their father. Armed with a kind of harpoon, to which a line was attached, they went back to the place and found the huge fish had not moved. Carefully watching an opportunity the father succeeded in planting the harpoon in the back of the halibut. The weapon entered the spine and rendered the fish powerless, but on account of its size and weight it was only after considerable difficulty that it was got on board. In its stomach was found a variety of small fish which weighed upwards of six pounds. It was at once carefully packed and dispatched by steamer and rail to the London market.

A Deft-Fingered Blacksmith.

At Norristown, Me., W. B. Logan, a horseshoer, made nine miniature horseshoes from the metal contained in one silver dime. Each shoe has the number of holes usually found in horseshoes of the ordinary size, but, strange to say, the smallest cambric needle is too large to be used as nails in these miniature wonders. Logan has made affidavit that every one of these tiny silver crescents were made with the same hammer and punch used in making shoes for the largest sized horses. How it was ever done is a mystery.

A Little Strong.

An author engaged a young lady typewriter to take down his new novel from dictation. At the passage: "Oh! my adorable angel, accept the confession from my lips that I cannot exist without you! Make me happy; come and share my lot and be mine until death us do part!"—his fair secretary paused and ingeniously inquired: "Is that to go down with the rest?"

LOADED WITH EXPLOSIVES.

An Apparently Abandoned Boat Which Surprised a Chilian Crew.

Toward the close of the recent war between Chili and Peru, the Peruvians found themselves quite shut in from the outside world by the Chilian blockading fleet that lay off the harbor of Callao. With two exceptions, the Peruvian navy had all been captured or destroyed by the enemy, and these two remaining ships, vessels of low speed and little power, were moored behind the breakwater, absolutely useless for purposes of war. With all their power of opposing the enemy gone, the Peruvians turned their attention toward destroying some of the hostile ships that lay a few miles off, a constant menace to the city of Callao. Frequent futile attempts were made to blow up the Chilian cruisers with torpedoes, but the Chilians were too alert, and succeeded in avoiding or destroying the deadly missiles. One forenoon, says Harper's Young People, the picket vessel of the Chilian fleet, a small steam gunboat, was cruising inshore to take a near look at the town and fortifications. While steaming slowly along a boat was discovered drifting down with the current. A near inspection proved it to be a fine new whaleboat, with oars and sails and complete outfit. The commander of the Chilian steamed close up to the boat and ordered tackles rigged for hoisting the prize on board. The tackles were hooked, and the men walked away to the pipe of the boatswain's whistle. Suddenly, as the boat left the water, a terrific explosion took place, tearing the boat to atoms and crushing in the gunboat's side at the water line, so that she filled and sank, leaving her startled crew struggling in the water. Most of them were rescued by boats from the foreign men-of-war lying near, but some were never seen again. The boat was a cunningly-devised weapon, having a double bottom filled with a powerful explosive, with a fuse and detonator connected to the bolts to which the tackles hooked. When the strain came on the bolts, as the boat rose from the water, the fuse was ignited and the explosion followed.

MUSIC TO BANISH INSOMNIA.

A London Physician's Ingenious Plan for Banishing Midnight Torture.

Music as a curative agent has been known and valued since the earliest ages, and the recently established guild of St. Cecilia, in London, whose professed object is to apply the soothing influence of melody to patients in hospitals and elsewhere, is only carrying out the prescriptions of physicians who flourished two thousand years ago. The Athenian doctors "banished fever by a song." Thales found music most efficacious in the plague, and Asclus Gellius even went so far as to maintain that it produced a beneficial effect in cases of bites and stings. In their work on "Psychological Medicine" Drs. Bucknill and Tuke remark that music is the first recorded remedy employed for the relief of madness. A novel, and possibly a useful, suggestion in the same direction is mentioned by Dr. J. G. Blackman in the latest number of the London Medical Magazine. It is that a music box, worked by an electric motor, might be advantageously employed in cases of insomnia. Some care, no doubt, would have to be exercised to see that the mechanism worked properly before it was started, as nothing would be more likely to drive sleep permanently away than a musical box out of tune or liable to unaccountable and abnormal spurts of energy. It would also be trying to a nervous patient in the stilly night if the electric current were turned off altogether and the box became suddenly silent. It is possible that a burglar in one's bedroom might be soothed and induced to surrender his booty by the unexpected strains of "Home, Sweet Home," but it is also possible that he might not. One or two interesting instances are recorded in the article of the benefit which has resulted in hospitals from the musical treatment, and the sleepless soul might do worse than try the prescription contained in it.

Rented Flowers.

A florist who has one of the largest greenhouses in the city derives no inconsiderable profit from the renting of flowers and plants for private concerts, public dinners, receptions, balls, weddings, church services, and even funerals, the things most in demand being palms and rubber trees. The charges for the use of these plants for a single evening seem pretty steep to the uninitiated. He explains why: "You think fifty dollars too much for dressing Mrs.——'s parlor last Tuesday? Come into the greenhouse. There, you see that palm? That was worth thirty dollars on Monday. I will sell it to anybody to-day for ten dollars. The leaves are split, and two of the stalks are broken. And that is only one instance. We are suffering damage like that, and we have to charge a price that will insure us against too great a loss. Fifty dollars wouldn't cover the damage that is done to our property at some of the swell receptions."

Origin of a Common Saying.

The expression, "Mind your Ps and Qs," is of comparatively recent origin, dating perhaps from the invention of printing. P, D, Q and B are letters of the same form in the "lower case" (p, d, q, b), differently used, and the saying was a warning to printers to get their letters in the right boxes. Other explanations exist; one is that when wigs were worn it was difficult to be graceful and remain bewigged, so that men were admonished to mind their pieds (feet) and queues (wigs). A third is that the tapsters marked P for pint and Q for quart against the names of men who ran up scores at the inns, and were adjured by their customers to mind their Ps and Qs. The first suggestion seems the best.

Magnificent Temples.

The temple of the sun at Palmyra covered a square of twenty-two yards on each side. It was approached by a magnificent avenue over half a mile long inclosed by rows of columns and statues. The temple of Diana at Ephesus was four hundred and twenty-five feet long, two hundred and twenty-five broad, and with statues and columns innumerable. Of this magnificent structure not a trace remains even of the foundations.

HIS BABY FACE.

It's Disfigurement Brought Happiness to James Ellis.

"Jimmy Ellis is indeed a funny boy," laughed Julia Costello to a friend.

"They say he is head over heels in love with you—follows you, is to be found somewhere near you most of his time. They tell me you have completely bewitched the boy," rejoined the friend.

"I must confess he seems to act very foolishly. No matter what I do or say, or ignore him, I can't scare him away. I have never done the slightest thing to encourage him," Julia soberly replied.

"What's the matter with the boy, then, that he hangs around you so much?" the friend asked.

"I don't know," Julia slowly said, and added in a wistful manner, "I wonder whether Jimmie will ever be a man—will ever look like a man."

"He's a pretty boy, anyhow," laughed the friend.

"Pretty as a baby," said Julia, joining in the laugh.

The subject of this conversation was not a boy, but a man of thirty years. A man of full stature, yet with the expressionless face of a baby. It was round and full. The skin was of a soft pink color, with a tinge of darker color in the cheeks. The eyes were large and of a light blue, and opened in an innocent surprise when their owner was spoken to. He had a little chubby nose and a small mouth. There were no lines or shadows on his face.

He was a pretty man; so pretty that his face was repulsive to man and to womankind. There was nothing about the face to counteract the seemingly expressionless vacuity there. Strangers continually asked: "Who is the man with the baby face?" The reply was always Jimmy Ellis. The man James Ellis was swallowed up in the boy Jimmy.

Another characteristic heightened the effect of this boyishness. His voice was pitched an octave higher than is usual in men. He spoke in a light, chattering tone that went off into a screech. He talked and laughed like a woman. All his male associates as he became older grew away from him, deriding the man with a baby face and a woman's voice. Womankind seemed ever to be making sport of him.

James Ellis was extremely sensitive in respect to these characteristics. He was conscious of the fun and sport others were having at his expense. In consequence he gave humanity a wide berth. While he did so, he hated that big baby face of his. It made life miserable to him. It angered him at times to hear his own voice. He had tried in vain to coax a growth of whiskers to hide the face. A tuft of yellow hair here and there was all that made its appearance. In despair he had given up any further attempts in this direction.

Notwithstanding these outward signs, James Ellis was a man of true, honest and honorable instincts and aspirations. He delighted in the pleasures of a robust manhood. He was an all-round athlete. There was not a better horseback rider in the town in which he lived. His mother had died when he was a child. His father died when he reached his majority, leaving him a home in the Pennsylvania town of R—— and two farms lying near the village. An aunt had been installed as housekeeper over the home.

James Ellis was a better manager of the farms than his father had been before him. He gave them his constant attention. There was no part of the work on the farm he could not do. Those under him knew what he expected from them. James Ellis not only knew how to manage the farms better than his father, but knew how to live and enjoy life and that which he made better.

There was not a better library in the town than his; he had collected it himself. He was a lover of art. James Ellis was a talented man. His large hunting dog heard many a soliloquy that for originality and brightness would have rivaled the mental caliber of by far the greater number of his fellow-townsmen.

James Ellis' life had been, however, a failure, as he looked at it—an unhappy failure—a miserable existence, caused by a baby face and a woman's voice.

His greatest happiness, and at the same time his greatest unhappiness, was his love for Julia Costello. He was not content unless near her. He worshiped her. It was the love of a strong man; the only love of a lonely life. He had known her from childhood and had always loved her. He loved her because he could not conceive how life could be complete without her. Because he believed that with woman—the best gift to man—this woman, could he alone reach the great blessings of existence—home, love, happiness. He was miserable because he had been and was no more to Julia than "Jimmy." He felt that, with his baby face and woman's voice, he had failed to awaken the chords of love, to sound the depths of her heart. She liked him, respected him, but he was only "Jimmy," her boy playmate.

Shortly after the conversation between Julia and her friend, James Ellis succeeded in gaining a long-looked-for opportunity. Taking Julia's hand in his, he said, in his squeaky voice:

"Julia, darling, I love thee. I love thee. This love is the sweetest, the only thing on earth that makes life worth the living to me. Be mine. Love me—marry me."

Julia could not help but see the ridiculous in the voice, in the face, and interrupted him several times as he spoke, saying:

"Oh, don't, Jimmy! Don't, Jimmy!"

Silence ensued. He began again:

"Won't you give me your answer? Can't you love me?"

"Oh, don't! Oh, don't, Jimmy!" Julia again pleaded.

"Can I hope? Tell me something," James Ellis urged.

"I hardly know what to say," Julia answered. "I have never thought of such a thing as you have spoken of. It seems funny. You seem but the boy I played with yet. I hardly know whether to bid you to hope or not to hope. I might answer better in a month."

"I'll wait the month," the man readily said.

"Make it two months."

"Well, let it be two, then."

"Four months might be better yet."

"Make it, dear, just as you will. I am content if only in the end you will be mine."

So it was decided that at the end of four months she would give her answer, yes or no, to his suit, or whether he might hope or whether it was hopeless. This was February—June might witness the making of one life or it might not.

While James Ellis was content to wait, he was not hopeful. He was only "Jimmy" to Julia. Jimmy, the boy—the playmate with the pretty face and a woman's voice. Julia wished a man for her husband, representative of manhood and strength. He feared the decision. The time crept on fast; weeks had flown, a month passed. There was no change in Julia's feelings that he could detect.

It was in the latter part of March that, in the dead of night, a fire-alarm was sounded. Men sprang from their beds, jumped into their clothes. It was a country town in which every man and many women were needed to fight the dread fiend. It was soon discovered that a weather-boarded dwelling-house had taken fire at the roof. When the crowd reached the house the top of it was wrapped in flames. James Ellis was among the first on the ground. It was thought that every soul had left the house. There was a terrible scream. In the second-story room, by the blaze of the fire, could be seen a woman.

The blood froze in the men's faces as they looked at the awful scene. They looked at each other, then back at the woman. Who would make a move to save her? Like a flash James Ellis rushed toward the house, kicked open the door, disappeared, fought his way through the smoke and heat in the second story until he reached the woman. He dashed out a window and helped her to the ladder that had been raised.

As the crowd watched, James Ellis disappeared. Another second and there was a fall of heavy timber into the house; a column of sparks went upward. Seconds passed. The fire was making headway rapidly. James Ellis had not appeared. At last anxious watchers crept into the house and came upon the body of Ellis lying at the bottom of the stairs. He had been knocked down by the falling timber. The fire had not reached the place where he was lying.

He was tenderly picked up, carried out of the house and to his home. The falling timber had struck him in the face, cutting and tearing great gashes the whole length. The hot embers of the wood had burned great red blotches along the wound.

It was only after weeks of careful nursing by the faithful aunt that James Ellis was pronounced well. He had recovered from the wound to fall into a fever. It was June when the doctor told him he had done all he could for him, that it was for him to grow in strength. It was not until that time that James realized that a great change had taken place.

"Jimmy" with the baby face was a thing of the past. There was an ugly scar on the forehead, another on the chin, and one on the cheek. There were red patches where he had been burned. He was no longer pretty. He was ugly, yet not repulsively so—no uglier than many other men. With the fever had also gone the woman's voice. It was now like that of other men.

It was four months since that day in February that he decided to venture out. He waited until it was dusk. Then he made his way to the home of Julia. He was ushered into the parlor, where a half-light burned. In a moment Julia came, coming quickly to see her "Jimmy"—the much talked-of and admired hero of the night of the fire—and to congratulate him on his recovery. She rushed up to him, and, taking his outstretched hand, exclaimed:

"Oh, Jim—" stopping startled as she looked in his face, then stammering, continued: "Beg—pardon—Mr.—Ellis—I'm so glad to see you!"

The man was surprised into formality. "Mr. Ellis!" Julia had never addressed him thus before. What did it mean?

As the evening passed they talked of the events of the past months. As he spoke in that low, tender, pleading, manly voice Julia listened enraptured. There were chords in her being that were touched, and responded as they had never done before. There was something in her being that went out to the man—the scarred hero. At last, in low, passionate tones, he pleaded:

"Julia, darling, I have come for the answer promised, that can make life the sweetest thing on earth to me. I have come now to know whether I dare hope for happiness. I'm disfigured now—ugly, but I love you—love you, if possible, more than I ever have. Can you love me?"

As he held her in his arms, Julia, tenderly caressing the scars with the tips of her fingers, whispered:

"These don't disfigure you, dear. You are not ugly to me."—William A. McCleary, in Leslie's Newspaper.

Killikinick.

There is one thing that cannot be got in eastern towns any more, and that is killikinick, or kinikinik, that is much used by the Indians to mix with tobacco. It is still smoked by them in the west, but they gather only enough for their own consumption. Several plants have received this name, but they have no right to it, for the true killikinick is the inside bark of the young willow, that is peeled off by the Indians, who spread it on their blankets in the sun to dry for a few days before using it. It makes a mild pleasant smoke when used alone, and if mixed with tobacco in a pipe softens the taste of the weed.

Father of the Navy.

Admiral Paris, "The Father of the French Navy," died recently at the age of eighty-seven. His first important service was performed sixty-seven years ago, when he accompanied Dumont d'Urville in a voyage which added considerably to our knowledge of the Pacific islands. Unlike most sailors of the old school, he early appreciated the advantages of steam. It was under his command that the Cape of Good Hope was first doubled by a French steamship, and he lost an arm at Pondicherry through an accident caused by a steam engine ashore. During the Crimean war he was captain of a two decker, and won the rank of vice admiral. He was appointed curator of the naval museum at the Louvre after his retirement in 1871. He devoted his official salary to the improvement of the collection under his charge.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FRIDAY, - - SEPTEMBER 1, 1893.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

For Treasurer,
JOSEPH BENGELE, of Gallitzin Bor.

For County Commissioners,
PATRICK E. DILLON, of Elder Twp.
JOHN KIRBY, of Johnstown.

For Poor Director,
JOHN BEST, of Johnstown.

For Auditors,
W. C. BERRY, of Wilmore Bor.
F. E. FARABAUGH, of Carroll Twp.

So much of our space is taken up by the proceedings of the Democratic convention, county committee etc., that we will refer to the ticket nominated on Monday in a future issue.

It is the duty of the Democratic committeemen in every district of the county to at once attend to having all the Democrats in their respective districts registered. Thursday, September 7th, is the last day on which to have this done in order to secure a vote this Fall.

Chairman Wilson, of the committee of Ways and Means, is of the opinion that revision of the tariff will be its first business, as a means of enlightening the country on the needs of the government and the deservings of labor. As soon as the silver debate is closed and a vote taken Chairman Wilson will have a bill ready for revision of the tariff.

Alteson B. Ostrovaer, one of the headweighers of the customhouse in New York was arrested, charged with defrauding the United States government by underweighing articles of commodity exported by an Italian house in that city, Monday. The arrest is the outcome of the frauds practiced in the appraiser's stores, as exposed by the Fairchild commission.

The bill for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act passed the House on Monday by a vote of 240 to 110. The greatest strength shown by the silver men was on the proposition for the restoration of the Bland-Allison act, which was beaten by 213 to 136; and their greatest weakness was shown on the 17 to 1 ratio, which was beaten by 240 to 100.

The export of agricultural implements to European countries is steadily on the increase. To Great Britain and Germany there is an increase of about 20 per cent within two years. To the Argenttne Republic the exports have quadrupled. Our readers and self binders are lighter of draft, neater and about 25 per cent cheaper that the English article. In plows the English makers do not properly chill the points, and this renders their iron brittle. It is said that Americans could extend their trade in plows if they would adopt the iron-beamed style so much used abroad.

The cyclone which raged along the southern Atlantic coast destroyed many lives and a vast amount of property. At Savannah, Georgia, forty persons were killed and damages done to the amount of ten million dollars. At Kernersville, N. C., four persons were killed and many injured. One hundred houses were blown. Jacksonville, Florida, was struck at the break of day on Sunday morning and was soon cut off from all communication with the outside world. All along the Florida coast similar destruction is reported. The loss of coasting vessels will swell the disaster as details shall come in.

Secretary Edge, of the State Board of Agriculture, says of the crops: "The crops of corn and late potatoes are sufficiently advanced to show conclusively that the recent drouth will greatly reduce their yieldings. The same cause has reduced the yield and size of apples and peaches. The crop of blackberries was practically cut down 75 per cent., and the few that were picked were inferior in quality and size. In many places the grape crop has been very much decreased. In Southern Pennsylvania dairymen have been compelled to feed hay and grain to their cows to make up for the great decrease in the amount of the pasture."

"Free coinage" means that everybody shall be allowed to have his silver coined at the United States mint into legal tender dollars free of charge, such dollars to contain 371¼ grains of pure silver if the present ratio of 16 to 1 is retained. Dollars with 371¼ grains of silver would be worth intrinsically from 55 to 58 cents, but would be legal tender—would have to be taken in payment for wages, bills, debts, etc., at 100 cents. "Free" coinage is opposed to coinage under such restriction as has been the rule in this country since 1863, in Germany since 1871, in England since 1816. Its advocates wish such light silver dollars to be coined as "freely" as gold dollars now are. "Unlimited coinage" means simply coinage to any amount. An ounce contains 480 grains.

"Bimetallist" is a term commonly applied to one who thinks it is possible to have a doubled standard of value, of of two metals as silver and gold. He thinks law will keep the unit (dollar) of the one precisely the same value as the unit of the other metal. The monometallist thinks this impossible. He thinks that there can be but one standard value. The name monometallist is commonly given to one who thinks gold ought to be the only standard, but there are also silver monometallists. It may be said also that one can believe in gold and silver as currency and yet hold to gold as the only standard.

Ratio is the proportion by weight of the silver to the gold dollar. The present legal ratio is 16 to 1. That is the silver dollar must weigh 16 times as much as the gold dollar. Gold was formerly sixteen times as valuable as silver. Now it is some twenty-seven times as valuable.

The House of Representatives, says the Philadelphia *Times*, by the overwhelming majority of 240 to 110, has put a stop to the free silver craze, and given assurance to the world that the currency of the United States will be maintained upon an honest basis of value.

The unconditional repeal of the silver purchase act by a two thirds majority in the House is a triumph both of sound money and of sound politics. In the face of such a vote the obstructionists of the Senate cannot long hold out against the force of public opinion. The repeal will certainly pass the Senate and without conditions, and the country will be given an opportunity to recover from the doubt and depression which the continued operation of this mischievous act has caused.

The vote for honest money in the House exceeds the expectations of the most hopeful. Not only had an attempt to repeal the Sherman act failed in the last Congress, but there can be little doubt that the present House, when elected, or at any time within six months thereafter, would have voted largely for free coinage. The change has been brought about by the practical logic of events, aided by the calm judgment of the administration and by the skilful generalship with which the subject has been handled by the leaders in the House. The silver men have been allowed a fair field, but the strenght of the argument was against them; the facts were all against them, the judgment of the country was against them; and when lined up for the final battle they have met with defeat from which they cannot recover.

The issue has risen above the plane of party politics and Republicans, as well as Democrats, have contributed to the result in which all may alike rejoice. Yet, as the Democratic party is at present the party of power and responsibility, it is reassuring to know that a majority of the Democratic votes in the House were cast against all the silver amendments and for unconditional repeal, so that the actual result would have been the same had the Republicans abstained from voting. This does not diminish the credit of the latter—whose opposition, of course, would have defeated repeal—but it is important as indicating that the Democratic majority in the House is in harmony with the President in the present crisis.

This fact in itself will greatly strengthen the hands of the administration in its difficult duties, and in the battles still to be fought for a sound financial and economic system. The most sanguine have not counted upon a majority of more than 30 or 40 against some of the silver amendments; but the smallest majority against free coinage was 102 and against the revival of the Bland-Allison limited coinage act it was 77, while the majority on the final passage of the Wilson bill was no less than 130. With such an impetus the repeal must pass the Senate with reasonable promptness, restoring confidence to the business world and awaking life in all the channels of trade.

A Dispatch from Washington on Wednesday says: The committee on Ways and Means will proceed at once with the preparation of a general tariff bill, and will give hearings in the course thereof to persons and parties interested. Formal action on this latter point was not reached at the meeting of the committee on Tuesday, but in the interchange of opinion upon the subject, solicited by Chairman Wilson, there was no objection expressed to grant hearings. The adoption of an order in this regard was prevented only by the arrival of the hour for the meeting of the House, which necessitated adjournment. All the members of the committee were present and expressed their views. The first application for a hearing has been received from James M. Swank, manager of the American Iron and Steel association.

The rapid restoration of confidence in monetary matters is a fact demonstrated in all our mercantile centres in forms which even the least observent in such matters must have noted, but nowhere is it so succinctly and conclusively shown as in the returns of the Comptroller of the Currency, which show that the bank suspensions for the persent month have been but 31, against 72 in July, that there have been 3 in the present week, against 13 in the first week of this month, and 17 banks have resumed in August, against 9 in July. Facts like these speak louder than silver-tongued debates in Congress in behalf of the essential soundness of the banking system, which has weathered a hurricane without precedent for its vagaries in our monetary history.

Secretary Carlisle has ordered that the United States mints at Philadelphia and San Francisco be fully manned and the full capacity of both mint be utilized in the coining of gold bullion. The Treasury department possesses from $85,000,000 to $90,000,000 of gold bullion, which is a part of the gold reserve of $100,000,000. Gold bars cannot be used as currency, so it has been decided in the present need to coin the bullion on hand. When Secretary Carlisle was informed of the result of the vote in the House on the Wilson bill, he said that he was very much gratified and felt that it would do much to restore public confidence.

A dispatch from Pittsburg says: The Oliver Iron Steel company has definitely decided to attempt to operate without the Amalgamated association agreement. Notices have been posted that it will start on Friday with non-union men and orordering all men to report or their positions will be taken. There is much excitement on the South side and the men say they will not go to work unless the scale is signed. The Oliver Iron and Steel company is the third largest iron company in Pittsburg, employing 6,000 men.

Washington Letter.

Washington, D. C., August 26, 1893. —In addition to the silver debate in the House this week, which has been unusualy interesting, two great financial speeches were made by Democratic Senator Vorhees, on Tuesday, and the other by Senator Hill, to day. Both of these Senators are friends of silver and each of them favor the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman silver law as the best method of preparing the way for other legislation dealing with silver as money.

There was a sharp debate in the Senate this week, for a few minutes, over the question of whether a resolution offered by Senator Peffer, enquiring of the Secretary of the Treasury as to the action of national banks in large cities in refusing to cash on presentation, checks on depositors, should be disposed of at once or be referred to the Finance committee. Trouble was avoided by a demand for the "regular order," which sent the resolution to the foot of the calender, where it will have to await its turn, unless sooner taken up by a vote of the Senate. It is perfectly well known in Congress that the national banks of New York and other cities have been refusing to cash checks for their depositors, for one member of the House —Johnson, of Ohio— was refused the cash for a check for $200 at a New York bank in which his balance was more than $20,000, although it was given him after an interview with the President. Hints have also been received here that certain New York banks have been profiting largely by the sale of currency at a premium, which has been going on in that city. It will not be surprising if there is some very plain talk in Congress about the national banking system as at present conducted before long. Senator Vorhees devoted a part of his speech to it, and there will be others heard from as soon as finances gets a little steadier.

Without disparagement to the Democrats who held important committee chairmanships in the last House, it can be said that Speaker Crisp has in the new chairmen selected men who are generally credited with being peculiary well fitted to perform the duties with which they have been intrusted. Hon. W. L. Wilson, of West Virginia, the new chairman of the Ways and Means committee, has been a student and advocate of tarriff reform not only since he has been a member of the House but also long before he entered public life. He is thoroughly master of the subject, and the tariff bill, upon which his committee will at once get to work, promises to be a model of its kind. Hon. Joseph S. Sayers, of Texas, the chairman of the committee on Appropriations, has been a prominent member of the committee for years, and no higher praise can be given his abilities than to say that he has long been spoken of as a Sam Randall of that committee, in his method of work and instantaneous grasping of the salient points of all subjects that come before the committee. Mr. Springer, of Illinois, who was Chairman of the Ways and Means committee in the last House, is now at the head of the committee on banking and currency, which will play no small part in the legislation of the present House, and Mr. Holman, who was chairman of the Appropriations committee, is now at the head of the committee on Indian Affairs, where his work will be much lighter, a consideration that his age made important. The number of disappointments is much smaller than usual.

By joint resolution of Congress the provisions of the law providing for town site entries of land in Oklahoma have been extended to the Cherokee outlet, which is to be opened to settlement at noon on September 16.

Commissioner Lochren has no objection to the carrying out of the latest Republican threat of applying to the courts for an injunction to prevent his suspending pensioners whose right to be on the rolls he believes to be questionable.

There has been some talk this week about the probability of the extra session coming to a close before the first of October, but the most experienced legislators will not express an opinion as to the length of the session until something more definite is known about the probable length of time the Senate will take to dispose of the Vorhees bill for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law. The House will not necessarily be idle after it disposes of the repeal bill, as Representative Johnson's bill providing for an exchange of U. S. bonds for currency, at the option of the holder of the bonds, the interest on which will cease so long as the currency is retained, will probably be reported from the committee on banking and currency soon after the silver vote is taken, and the same committee may also report a bill for the repeal of the tax on state bank currency. But it may be decided to do nothing in the House until the Senate acts on silver. In that case the House will only meet every three days. The Senate has decided against seating the appointed Senator—Lee Mantle—from Montana. M.

Terrific Storm at Eagle Mere.

Williamsport, Pa., August 28.—The storm at Eagles Mere last night was the severest ever experienced at that summer resort. One cottage, that occupied by Judge Willson, of Philadelphia, on Spencer estate, was totally demolished, and the judge was injured painfully by being struck on the head by a flying timber. When the storm came up with startling rapidity Judge Willson and his guests sought safety in the front part of the parlor. The full force of wind struck the cottage, cleaving it horizontally through the middle as a knife the first story being blown from under the second. Mrs. Willson and her children were up stairs, but escaped miraculously. Aside from the Judge no one was injured. The barn in the rear of Dr. Nutt's cottage was demolished and the Hotel Raymond suffered the breakage of nearly all the windows on one side. The storm lasted less than half an hour and was about a quarter of a mile in width, as shown by the swath cut through the forest. Many of the cottagers were almost panic stricken.

Pennsylvania Farmers' Institutes.

About two hundred farmers' institutes will be held in Pennsylvania between this time and next spring, as already one hundred and seven applications have been filed with the State Board of Agriculture. To each county the state will give $75 and 1½ cents for each farm in addition. Thus Lancaster will receive $215, the largest sum, and Forest will get $80, the smallest of any county. Philadelphia will get $85. The average is about $140. The total appropriation for this purpose is $9,500.

New York Aug. 30.—The Custom House Committee of investagation today discoverd a new line of fraud against Uncle Sam. Assistant Weigher Setzeiser testified that he and James J. Food, a Seventh district laborer, frequently hustled in together and did a good day's work loading a vessel, then charged it up as six days for each, and got their pay accordingly, though they rested five days in six.

Capture of an $11,000 Thief.

Considerable excitement was caused in the Susquehanna Valley last week by reason of a heavy robbery perpetrated by a Greek named John Billy. D. A. Crage, of Buffalo, N. Y., was the victim and the thief secured $11,000 of money intended to pay off men engaged in the construction of the Buffalo and Susquehanna railroad. Thursday was to have been pay day and the evening before Contractor Crage arrived at Cross Forks, Potter county, with the money. From there he walked to the house of Isaac Bailey, about three-quarters of a mile above Lymen Run, where the camp of the men is located. He went to bed at 11 o'clock and upon arising at 5 o'clock in the morning discovered that his two satchels containing the money were missing. John Billy being missing from the camp suspicion was at once directed to him and a search of the neighborhood resulted in one of the satchels being found with its contents gone. Telegrams were sent in all directions and at 8 o'clock on Saturday morning John Billy was captured at Paddy's Run, at the home of Mrs. McGill, two miles from the Philadelphia and Erie railroad, by Chief-of-Police Lee Berry, of Renovo, John Rooney, a constable and Hugh McGovern. Billy had gotten rid of $400 of the money but the remainder of the stolen cash was found in his possession.

Young Girl Murdered.

Marshalltown, Ia., Aug. 28.—A horrible murder occurred near Green Mountain, this county, Saturday night. The victim was Annie Weiss, 17 years old, daughter of Jacob Weiss, of this city. She was employed as a domestic in the family of Henry Russe, a farmer, living a mile and a half north of Green Mountain. After finishing the day's duties the girl had gone to a neighbor's named Burgess to see a friend and started to return at 10 o'clock. When within forty rods of Russe's house an unknown man leaped from ambush by the roadside and dealt the girl a stunning blow on the head with a club. He then seized her, and, drawing a knife, cut her throat from ear to ear, almost severing her head from the body.

Burgess and his son, who were at the barn, heard the girl scream and hastened to her assistance, but on arrival found her gasping in death and her assailant gone. There were evidence of a fearful struggle, and in one of her hands there was a bunch of hair she had torn from the murderer's head. Otherwise there was no clue to his identity and no motive is known for the crime. Men are scouring the country for the murderer.

Fired into a Train.

Cincinnati, Aug.—28. Members of the noted Rice-Green gang hid in the bushes along the Middlesboro Belt Railroad, near the "Half Way House," this morning, and when a passenger train came along fired into it. Mrs. Mary Bowling was shot through the left side and is fatally hurt. John Brownson was shot through the thigh. The engineer threw open the throttle and soon got out of range of the bandits. George Wagner and John and James Murlin were captured, and a mob has started after the posse having the prisoners in charge. The latter are well guarded, but a lynching is expected before morning, though a bloody conflict may precede it.

Threw Acid in Her Face.

Bridgeton, N. J., August 28.—When young Mrs. Theodore Wilson, of Shiloh, answered a ring at her door bell last evening she was confronted by a masked man who buried muriatic acid in her face from a bottle. She seized him, tore off his mask and claims to have recognized him as a well-known young man of Bridgeton, who was recently arrested for stealing. She screamed and her husband came to her assistance, but the fellow broke away and fled. She had received several letters from him asking her to meet him, but she declined to do so. Mrs. Wilson's flesh and clothes were badly burned by the acid, but she will recover. No arrests have been made.

Made a Narrow Escape.

Louisville, Ky., August 27.—A terrific explosion was followed by fire in Louis Goodbud's grocery this morning. Goodbud and his family were asleep on the second floor and had a narrow escape from death. Goodbud and his son Louis were seriously burned. Mrs. Goodbud and her little daughter Minnie crawled out on the awning and escaped unhurt. Miss Hattie Goodbud jumped from a second story window into the arms of a stranger, while John Goodbud escaped by the back stairs. He was slightly burned. The origin of the fire is unknown. The explosion was probably caused by a can of oil which took fire. Loss, $10,000.

Shot Mother and Son.

Louisville, August 27.—Near Trenton, Ky., last night Pinkney Humphreys, aged 30, and his mother, Eliza Humphreys, aged 66 years were shot and killed by William Meadows. Humphreys and Meadows were quarreling and Humphreys drew a pistol. Meadows had a shotgun and fired at Humphreys, but missed him. He then fired again, killing Humphreys and his mother, who was behind him. Humphrey's little daughter was struck by two shot but was not badly hurt. Meadows surrendered himself and is now in jail. Humphreys was a dangerous character.

Drouth in West Virginia.

Parkersburg, W. Va., Aug. 28.—Farmers are compelled to go miles for water to use for household purposes and several of the springs which have never been known to go dry will be dry in a few days unless rain visits those sections. The cattle are in bad condition, the pasture fields being almost barren and the farmers are compelled to feed them on green fodder. They are not able to sell them as the shortness of pasturage has flooded the markets with cattle and prices are demoralizing. Unless rain comes soon the farmers in this section will be placed in a serious condition indeed.

Great Strike of Oil.

The Ditmar Oil Company to day drilled in the biggest oil strike ever made in Pennsylvania or West Virginia, and probably the biggest deep well producer in the world. The well was on the Shaffer farm, and since 6 o'clock this morning has been flowing steadily at the tremendous rate of over 200 barrels per hour. In 24 hours it will have put out nearly 3500. The Wright well of the South Pennsylvania Oil Company, which is near it, is believed to be nearly, if not quite, as good.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

News and other Notings.

—Henry Helwick, a wealthy farmer near Danville, Ill., was shot and killed by robbers.

—Fully 85 lives were lost in the disastrous storms along the Atlantic coast last week.

Happy and content is a home with "The Rochester," a lamp with the light of the morning. Catalogues, write Rochester Lamp Co., New York.

—The proposed Pittsburg-Allegheny day at the World's Fair is off because the railroads refuse to furnish 85 transportation.

—Suicide ended the life of George Burnett, cashier of the defunct Manitowoc (Wis.) bank, whose body was found in the river.

—In a runaway near East Liverpool, O., a 4-year-old child of Arthur Cooper was fatally injured and Cooper and his wife badly hurt.

—Nathaniel S. Berry, once governor of New Hampshire, is 97 years old, and is said to be enjoying the fruit of his labors in his ripe old age.

—For mutiny and murder of Mate Fitzgerald at sea, Seamen Herman Sharf and Hans Hansen, of the bark Hesper, will be hanged at San Francisco.

—A man named Lee was arrested at the Bentleyville, Pa., campmeeting on Sunday for selling liquor on the grounds, on Sunday and without a license.

—Walking across a railroad bridge at Norwich, N. Y., two little daughters of John Abdt, of Brooklyn, were knocked off by an engine and drowned.

—Emma Goldman has refused an offer to go on the stage. It pays better to play the heroine in the beer halls, and does not require any intellectual effort.

—The liabilities of the Buchanan River Lumber Company, of Wheeling, W. Va., which failed Saturday, will reach $300,000, with assets that will more than cover that amount.

—All boiler makers on the Great Northern Railway will strike because the foreman at Barnesville, Minn., discharged men for remonstrating against helpers doing their work.

—Estimated British deficit in wheat, 184,427,000 bushels; estimated surplus in the United States, 69,538,000 bushels. Some more of our good gold will have to come back to pay for that.

—The famous Bartholdi fountain that was exhibited at the Centennial is now hidden away among the foliage of the botanic garden grounds in Washington, where very few people are aware of its existence.

—The boys who sell official catalogues on the World's Fair grounds in Chicago are dressed in a glaring red uniform. On Tuesday one of their number, in passing the cattle exhibit, was attacked and routed by a bull.

—The umbrellas has rarely been enumerated among antiques, but John Bickel, of Harrisburg, Pa., has one which he says is 105 years old. It has always been in the possession of the Bickel family—it has never been loaned.

—The oil dealers have just had made a photograph of a relief map showing the oil bearing districts of the United States. It is a map seven feet long and 50 inches wide, and showing the states in which their are oil wells.

—There is one peculiarity about New Orleans—it is a city of rats. New Orleans is below the river bed, and it is at all times low and damp. The city is not clean, and large warf rats, multiplying in the business portion of the city, swarm in droves.

—It is a singular coincidence that Mrs. Elizabeth Payne, of Colloway county, Missouri, who recently celebrated her 83d birthday, has 47 living grandchildren and 13 dead, and 47 living great-grandchildren and 13 dead. She is also the mother of five children.

—The Reading company is rapidly recovering from its financial embarrassments and the employes in the anthracite coal region are beginning to receive their pay. Paymaster Jones has arranged for commencing the payment of wages for the last half of July.

—The Edgar Thomson Steel Works closed down Saturday for repairs and improvements. None of the blast furnaces will suspend operations and only about six hundred men will be laid off in the steel department. The shut-down will probably last six weeks.

—The York rolling mill, which resumed work about two weeks ago after a short suspension, at York, Pa., announced an indefinite suspension of operations on Monday. Between 300 and 400 operatives are effected. Lack of orders is the cause of the suspension.

—The Republican state convention will be an exceedingly harmonious and peaceful assemblage as it looks now. Judge Fell, of Philadelphia, for supreme justice, and Colonel Jackson, of Armstrong county, for state treasurer, will probably have things their own way.

—While Joseph Moore was visiting his sweetheart—Mary Beacker—at Bristol, Pa., on Sunday morning, a rejected lover called. He and Moore fought, and when the girl took sides with the discarded suitor, Moore turned upon her and shot her in the face, inflicting a mortal wound. Moore is in jail.

—J. J. Rhodes, proprietor of the Rhodes House, Girard, Pa., lost his life by his own recklessness. Rhodes was out speeding his fast roadster on Main street, and although warned of the approach of a train on the P. S. & L. E., railroad, drove on. The horse and driver were both killed. Rhodes lived but 15 minutes.

—A mass meeting of miners of the Clearfield and Beech creek coal fields is to be held at Houtzdale next Saturday to discuss the action of the miners in the Broad Top region and at the Troy mines, near Philipsburg, agreeing to a monthly pay during the dull season. There is dissatisfaction over it, it being a violation of a rule of the United Mine Workers Association.

—The miners of Saxman & Co.'s works at Loyalhanna, were offered work at a reduction of eight cents per ton, and the drawers were asked to accept $1.66, for which they formerly received $2.10. This the miners refused to accept, saying that, with the dullness of times and only being able to work half time, they are hardly able to support their families on the wages. A strike is likely to follow.

—Saturday morning, about 7 o'clock, coal train No. 4, Beech Creek railroad, was badly wrecked about one mile east of Panther Run. The train, drawn by engine No. 12, ran into bridge No. 12 at the above time, and one of the cars jumped the track, completely wrecking the bridge and sending to the bottom of the stream thirteen cars to be fished out in a condition requiring them to be almost rebuilt. Fortunately no person was hurt.

—A man named Miller who lives on the upper edge of Belpre, W. Va., on Monday was drowned in the Ohio river while out in the river after coal. He and his nephew had secured considerable amount of the coal, which can be found in the river bed, and started to row back to the Ohio side. In some manner the boat was upset, throwing Miller out into the water, the coal falling over him.

Pittsburg Letter.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.)
Pittsburgh, August 15 1893.

The great Pittsburgh Exposition, will inaugurate the Fifth Annual Exhibition amid the booming of cannon, music of bands and general enthusiasm on Wednesday, September 8th, at 8 P. M.

The opening of the Exposition and the festivities attending it is a recognized feature with the citizens of Pittsburgh and surrounding cities. The attractions provided by the management have always been of the best obtainable, and this season extraordinary efforts have been made to surpass all former attractions.

The magnificent band of Ellis Brooks, of New York, will be on hand at the opening, and Black Patti, the famous colored singer, will begin an engagement at the same time, remaining for the first ten days. She will be followed by the great Salchi, probably the greatest dramatic contralto in the world. Then comes the unrivaled Gilmore's Band, which has beyond question, played to larger and more appreciative audiences than any other military band in the country. This superb organization will remain for four weeks, and, it is safe to say, will meet with special favor from the hundreds of thousands of people who visit the Exposition.

Madame Amalia Materna, the unequaled German singer, who has no rival, and who was chosen by Wagner himself to interpret his matchless compositions at Bayreuth and elsewhere, has been secured at great expense, for the entertainment of the patrons of the Exposition.

Miss Lillian Blauvelt from the Royal Opera House, Brussells, and late Prima Donna of the Damrosch Orchestra of New York, will give a series of twelve concerts. This beautiful and accomplished artist cannot fail to please all lovers of music.

Signor Campanini, the incomparable tenor, whose fame is world wide, who has for years been singing with Adelina Patti, has been secured for one week.

It is apparent to everyone who has the slightest knowledge of music, that it is impossible to present attractions of a higher order. While these artists have always demanded and received immense salaries, the Exposition has made it possible for them to be heard at regular Exposition prices, and no change will be made in this respect. The Exposition management believes that the increased attendance at the concerts, will enable it to stand the increased expense incurred.

The season of Fall Festivities will open under the most favorable auspices, and while thousands of our people may not be able to visit Chicago and the World's Fair, owing to the great expense, they may feel assured that a visit to the Pittsburgh Exposition will afford them no end of pleasure. As usual the railroads will make special rates to patrons who may wish to visit Pittsburgh and its magnificent Exposition, and take in the many good things provided for their pleasure and enjoyment. The entire Exposition will be a series of surprises, new music, new exhibits, and novelty everywhere.

Harris.

To Investors.

WHY go away from home to seek investments when you can buy Pennsylvania First Mortgage securities on the Cash or Monthly Payment plan and which will net you twenty per cent. on your money? For particulars call on or address H. A. ENGLEHART.
Aug. 5, 1892. Ebensburg, Pa

ADMINISTRATRIX' NOTICE.
Estate of Thomas J. Williams, deceased. Letters of administration on the estate of Thomas J. Williams, late of the borough of Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, having been granted to me, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment to me without delay, and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
SUSAN WILLIAMS.
Administratrix of Thomas J. Williams, deceased.
Ebensburg, Pa., August 18, 1893.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of Philip J. Dietrich, deceased. Letters testamentary in the estate of Philip J. Dietrich, late of Chest township, in Cambria county, deceased having been granted to us, all persons indebted to his estate are hereby notified to make payment to us without delay and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
ANTHONY DIETRICH,
St Lawrence, Pa.
GEORGE DIETRICH,
August 4, 1893. Coalport, Pa.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION OF BOROUGH CHARTER.
Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cambria county, Pennsylvania, on **Monday, September 4th, 1893,** for a borough charter for the village of Spangler, situate in the township of Susquehanna, county of Cambria and state of Pennsylvania, the style and title of which is to be "The Borough of Spangler."
M. D. KITTELL,
Attorney for petitioners.
Ebensburg, Pa., August 4, 1893.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of Thomas Kinney, deceased. Letters testamentary in the estate of Thomas Kinney, late of Wilmore borough, Cambria county, deceased, having been granted to me all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment to me without delay and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement
P. M. KINNEY,
Executor,
Sept. 1, 1893. Wilmore, Pa.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following account has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, Pennsylvania, and will be confirmed by said court on the first Monday of September, 1893, unless cause be shown to the contary:
First and final account of J. M. Shumaker, trustee to sell the legal title of John A. Krise, deceased, and equitable title of Albert McCance.
J. C. BARRY,
Prothonotary's office, Aug. 11, 1893. Prothy.

WANTED.—Reliable men to sell our choice and hardy Nursery Stock, and Seed Potatoes, full and complete line. Many varieties can only be obtained through us. Commission or salary paid weekly and promptly. Exclusive and choice of territory given. Don't delay. Write at once for terms.
ALLEN NURSERY Co.,
July 28, 29t.

S. L. REED. MATTHOT READE.
REED & READE,
Attorneys at Law,
EBENSBURG, - - - PENNA.
Office on Centre street. [4.28 93

M. D. KITTELL,
Attorney-at-Law,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office in Armory Building, opp. Court House.

T. W. DICK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PENN'A
Special attention to given claims for Pension Bounty, etc. ch7-'90

J. F. McKENRICK,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA
Office on Centre street.

DONALD E. DUFTON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PENNA.
Office in Opera House, Center street.

H. H. MYERS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office in Colonade Row, on Centre street

BONANZA to AGENTS SAMPLES FREE Both sexes. Write now GEO. A. SCOTT, New York City

EVERYTHING ON WHEELS.
Buggies, Wagons, Farm Machinery,
Saw Mills, Engines and Boilers.

FACTS FOR FARMERS

Oliver Invented and Gave to the World the Chilled Plow.

THE GENUINE **OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS**
MADE ONLY BY THE
Oliver Chilled Plow Works,
South Bend, Indiana,
ARE THE BEST GENERAL PURPOSE PLOWS IN THE WORLD.

A strong statement but a true one, for these plows are better known, have reached a larger sale, have had a longer run, have proved more popular and given better satisfaction than any other plows on the face of the globe.

We mean the GENUINE OLIVER, and not the imitations claiming to be the Oliver, or equally as good. Such imitations are on the market, placed there by unscrupulous manufacturers who seek to trade on the good name of the Oliver.

Look out for imitations, buy only the genuine Oliver plows and repairs, and be sure you are right before you take the plow home.

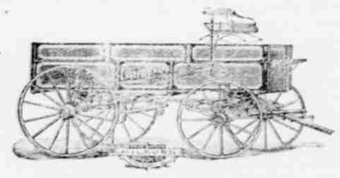
☞Once more—Beware of "bogus" Oliver plows and repairs, and take none but the genuine, made by the Oliver Chilled Plow Works, South Bend, Indiana.

ENORMOUS INCREASE IN SALES IN
RICE COIL SPRINGS!

Look at My Unconditional Guarantee.

I guarantee the Rice Coil Spring Vehicles to be the easiest riding and most durable made in the world. If after six weeks' trial the Rice Coil is found not to be the easiest riding spring you ever used, I will exchange for any other style.

MILBURN
Hollow AXLE.

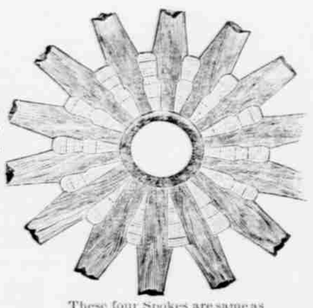


FARM WAGON.

MY CUSTOMERS SAY
IT IS THE
Easiest Running, Best Made, Best Painted, Best Ironed Wagon They Can Buy.
EVERY ONE GUARANTEED.

☞MILBURN NEW SPOKE LEAVES THE WOOD AT BOTH THROAT AND SHOULDERS.

The Weakest Point in a Spoke is where it enters the Hub. Milburn is the Strongest.



The Hub is not cut away at the center and the Spokes do not come together.

These four Spokes are same as used by other manufacturers of Farm Wagons.

MILBURN NEW HUB.

☞Send for special circulars and prices of anything in my line.

N. B. SWANK,
307 Cor. Main and Bedford Streets,
JOHNSTOWN, PA.

THE BEST PLACE IN ALTOONA
TO BUY CLOTHING IS AT
JOHN McCONNELL'S
1300 ELEVENTH AVENUE.

Where you will find a complete line of Men's, Boys' and Children's Suitings in all styles and qualities.

SUMMER WEAR!

for Men and Boys, for Style and Finish can not be beat for the price Furnishing Goods, Hats and caps,

TRUNKS AND SATCHELS

in endless varieties. You are invited to call and see us when in the city and we will do you good.

JOHN McCONNELL,
ALTOONA, PENNA.

IT WILL PAY YOU

To go **QUINN'S,** Clinton street, Johnstown, to buy Carpets, Linoleums, Mattings, Oil Cloths, Blankets, Feathers, &c. Prices Reduced on All Goods, and **FREIGHT PAID** on All Large Packages.

JAMES QUINN.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON COLLEGE.
NINETY-THIRD YEAR Opens Sept. 13. Fully equipped for college work. Elective courses adapted to study, prepare for study of the learned professions. Laboratories for Chemistry, Mineralogy and Biology. Athletic Field and new Gymnasium with Medical Director. Expenses very moderate. Alumni 3027. Address THE PRESIDENT, Washington, Pa.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FRIDAY, - - SEPTEMBER 1, 1893.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

—Mr. Alex Corbin, of this place, is laid up with typhoid fever.

—Work on the Blacklick railroad has been entirely suspended.

—Paul Yahner, Esq., of Elder township, was in town on Thursday.

—Mr. J. B. Wilbor, of this place, visited Pittsburg on business, Thursday.

—Mr. William Skelly, of Gallitzin, spent a few hours in town on Thursday.

—Mr. M. A. O'Hara, of Wilmore, was a visitor to Ebensburg on Wednesday.

—Mr. James Costlow, of Wilmore, spent a couple of days in town this week.

—The brick-work on the new school house will be completed next week.

—Mr. Thomas Brawley, of Portage township, was in town on Thursday.

—Mr. Raymond J. Kaylor, of the Hastings *Tribune*, was in town on Wednesday.

—Mr. John A. Noel, of Wade township was in town for a few hours on Wednesday.

—The Uncle Tom's Cabin Company at the Opera House on Saturday night had a good house.

—Mr. Charles Perry and wife, of Chest Springs, visited friends in Ebensburg on Thursday.

—Miss Francena Ivory, Clearfield township, visited friends in Ebensburg on Thursday.

—Rev. J. J. Deasy, accompanied by his sister, on Sunday last, started for the World's Fair.

—Misses Mary and Nene Roberts, of this place, will start on Saturday for a visit to the World's Fair.

—Veterans of the Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania regiment held a big reunion on Wednesday, at Bedford.

—Mr. P. M. Kinney, one of Wilmore's enterprising business men, was a visitor to Ebensburg on Wednesday.

—Mrs. S. A. Cooper, of Dysart, took seriously ill on Sunday night but we understand is rapidly recovering.

—Mrs. T. M. Richards and Mrs. Harriet Lloyd, of this place, left on Wednesday for Chicago to the World's Fair.

—Mr. Joseph Gutwald and wife, of Cresson spent a few hours in town on Wednesday, shaking hands with old friends.

—Miss Minnie Durbin on Friday last took her departure for Harrisburg where she expects to remain for some time.

—Colonel John S. Miller, who was prostrated at the Blair House in this place for a couple of years, is seriously ill at his home in Huntingdon.

—The contract for building a retaining wall on the south and west sides of the Ebensburg school property has been awarded to Mr. John Davis.

—A daughter of Mr. Isaac James, of Cambria township, died on Tuesday, August 29th, aged about two years. Interment in Lloyd's cemetery on Thursday.

—A game of ball played on the grounds at this place on Thursday between Ebensburg and Conemaugh teams, resulted in a victory for the former by a score of 11 to 5.

—Miss Kate Biller, who for several years was a resident of Ebensburg, died at the home of her brother-in-law, Mr. Henry Earlhardt, in Barr township, on Wednesday August 30th, aged about 25 years.

—Mr. E. H. Thompson, of Philadelphia, formerly of this place, stopped off on Monday on his return from a visit to the Fair and will spend a few days in Ebensburg.

—Davisport, Blair county, has a woman who hounds her husband to time by firing a shot loaded egg at his head. At least that is the charge her husband wants to have her arrested for.

—Many insurance policies now written have a clause in them stating that if a insured vacated and remains so for 15days the policy becomes worthless unless the agent is notified and the policy endorsed.

—A hog belonging to James Johnston, of Conemaugh township, Indiana county, on Monday swallowed a large clasp knife that had been left opened on a tallow board. Ten minutes later the hog "gave up" the ghost.

—Annie Bradley and a woman named Miller were arrested at Johnstown on Monday by Chief of Police S. E. Varner, of that city. They are wanted in Pittsburg to answer a charge of illegal liquor selling.

—There will be a special election held in Ebensburg on Saturday, for the purpose of voting on the question of increasing the debt of that borough for the purpose of completing a system of water works for that borough.

—The general store of J. W. Gardner & Son, at Tyrone, was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. The fire was said to be of incendiary origin and involved a loss of $8,000, on which there was an insurance of $5,000.

—Miss Josephine Biller, employed as a domestic in the family of M. D. Kittell, had a grain of corn lodge in her throat while at dinner on Tuesday, which it gives her considerable trouble and is dangerous and will in time pass off.

—Mr. Frank Walker, the agent of the Postal Telegraph company, in this place, has accepted a position with the same company at Butler, Pa., and will take charge of the new position on the 1st. Mr. Walker is an accommodating gentleman and we are sorry to lose him.

—The lifeless body of John Clapper, a resident of Martinsburg, Blair county, was found hanging in an outhouse on his premises on Friday last. No cause can be given for the rash act except hereditary insanity. He was 70 years of age and in good circumstances.

—The borough council of Scottdale recently passed an ordinance making it unlawful for any person to loaf about the streets or alleys of that town, or to be seen passing through the streets or alleys after 11 o'clock at night without being able to give a good excuse for so doing.

—William Condron, who had been an employe on the Cresson & Coalport railroad since its completion, died at his home at Cresson, on Wednesday, August 23rd, of typhoid fever. His funeral took place on Friday last, the funeral services being conducted by Rev. Daily Evangelical Lutheran

—Dates have been fixed for holding county teachers' institutes by department of public instruction for this and adjoining counties: Blair, Hollidaysburg, December 4; Cambria, Ebensburg, November 27; Bedford, December 18; Clinton, Lock Haven, December 18; Centre, Bellefonte, December 18; Huntingdon, November 27; and Indiana, December 25.

—A dwelling house occupied by John Kennedy and owned by the estate of Peter McDonald, deceased, in Brush Mountain township, Indiana county, caught fire Thursday night of last week and burned to the ground together with nearly all the household goods. The house was nearly new and cost $1,800 to build. There was an insurance of $600.

—Arrangements have been completed at Clearfield for a reunion of the honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of Clearfield county, to be held in DuBois on September 18, 1893. There are about four hundred in the organization.

—A gang of men employed at cutting timber in the woods about a mile east of Conemaugh on Tuesday last found a human skull and some other bones that had evidently been lying exposed to the weather for several years. The people of the neighborhood have no knowledge of how they came there and are at a loss to account for their presence.

—Messrs. Johnston, Buck & Co., bankers, of Ebensburg, Carrolltown and Hastings, have resumed business after a short suspension, opening up on Wednesday morning. The firm have the confidence of the people and business will move along again in the usual way much to the satisfaction of our business men who felt the great need of a bank, while it was closed.

—How often do we hear people say, where in the world do all the flies come from? It is simply enough. The toper makes the bottle fly, stern father makes gad fly, the cyclone makes the house fly, the blacksmith makes the fire fly, the carpenter makes the saw fly, the driver makes the horse fly, the grocer makes the sand fly and the boarder maker the butter fly.

—Mr. James Quinn, the popular Johnstown merchant, has a change in his advertisement in this issue which all should read. Mr. Quinn's store is headquarters for fine goods and he has been in business so long and is so well known that it would be wasting words to tell our readers that when they go to Quinn's they will get goods as cheap as they can be sold and of a quality just as represented. Everybody knows that.

—A fake story was started by the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* on Wednesday that President Cleveland was seriously ill and that a difficult and dangerous surgical operation had been performed upon him. It alarmed the whole country but when sifted down the surgical operation turned out to have been the pulling of two teeth from the President's upper jaw. He is now reported to be in the best of health.

—We were handed, the other day, a specimen of millet grown by S. S. Schrock, near town. The heads averaged about eight inches in length and were filled with seeds. Mr. Schrock has several acres of it under cultivation, we aretold. In Europe millet is considered one of the most profitable crops grown. It is excellent feed for stock, requires little culture, and is now becoming quite common in this country, particularly in the West.—*Somerset Herald.*

—The school directors of Cambria township have selected the following named teachers for the ensuing school term, the salary being $30 per month: School No. 1, Agnes Myers; No. 2, Bird Shenkle; No. 3, Alvin Davis; No. 4, Emma Davison; No. 5, Mary Wilson; No. 6, Eva Arthur, subject to special examination; No. 7, Lizzie Griffith; No. 8, Cyrus Tudor; No. 10, Clara Reynon. The schools will open on the first Monday of October for a term of six months.

—Intelligent railroad men figure that the Pennsylvania system will lose from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000 on the World's Fair season, based on oversanguine expectations that are not being realized. The company made numerous improvements, bought additional equipments, stopped the picnic business, cut off some of its excursions, on the supposition that the travel to Chicago would be enormous and all cars would be needed. So far the calculations have miscarried due to the high rates and the financial stringency.

—A distressing accident occurred last Sunday evening, at Bradenville, Westmoreland county. Twin children, a boy and a girl aged 4 years, of Michael Sieskoski, a leveler at Saxman's works, were playing about a well belonging to the Derry Coal and Coke company, when the little girl fell through the trap door, which had carelessly been left open. The well is sixty feet deep and contained about eight feet of water. The alarm was given and brave men hastened to the rescue. By the means of a ladder and ropes one of them succeeded in reaching the bottom and, with his burden, was soon drawn to the top. The foul air almost overcame him and he was completely exhausted. Physicians were summoned and means were used to resuscitate the child, but life was already extinct, she having been in the well about ten minutes.

—John R. Earnest, a Pittsburg division fireman on engine 385, Engineer William Ronan, met with an accident in the Gallitzin tunnel on Tuesday evening which might easily have proven fatal. He was leaning out the cab window, and another train being on its way through the tunnel at the time, it is supposed he was struck by a piece of bark which protruded from one of the cars. The first that was known of the accident the engineer noticed that Earnest was sitting in his seat with his head hanging limp with the blood trickling from a wound on the right side of his head directly below his eye. He was unconscious from the blow received, and being taken off his engine at Gallitzin, his wounds were temporary dressed, after which, on Philadelphia express, he was taken to the Altoona hospital. Shortly after his arrival at the hospital he regained consciousness and the prospects are that he will soon recover from his injuries.

Pennsylvania Exhibits at the World's Fair.

They are ahead of them all. Chiefly among them is the display of pure liquors manufactured in the state. It is conceded that no rye whiskies made in the world can equal those made in Pennsylvania, more especially Silver Age, Duquesne or Bear Creek. These three brands head the list of pure ryes, and are so well known that every reputable dealer sells them. North, East, South and West they lead all others because they are pure; because they are reliable, and because they are stimulants that strengthen and invigorate. They are sold at prices within the reach of all, and are sold upon their merits for purity and strength. Silver Age, $1.50; Duquesne, $1.25; Bear Creek, $1.00, full standard quarts. Ask your dealer for them; insist on having them, and if you cannot be supplied send to Max Klein, Allegheny, Pa. Price list of all liquors sent on application. All goods packed neatly and securely.

MAX KLEIN,
82 Federal street, Allegheny, Pa.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Wednesday, August 30th, 1893:

Cyrus Benjamin Kinsman, Reade township, and Ellen May McGee, Clearfield township.

Phillip A. Hertzog, Carroll township, and Mary A. Fisher, Elder township.

Augustin K. Huber and Mary A. Semmelberger, Elder township.

James Delaney and Myrtle Penrod, Johnstown.

John M. Smith and Mary Wurfel, New Germany.

Harry Lingenfelter, Altoona, and Lulu Bonser, Johnstown.

Robert Lees and Kate Yeager, Hastings.

Samuel Burt Overdorf and Alma B. Rager, Morrellville.

Joseph Tomchick and Catharine Kowalin, Johnstown.

Grant Berkstresser, Lilly, and Maggie Loudan, Reade township.

John Palaszevske and Martha Nasadsveska, Gallitzin.

Robert E. Davis and Augusta Edelmann, Johnstown.

Communication.

ALTOONA, PA., Aug. 30, 1893.

Editor Cambria Freeman:

SIR:—Mr. John Ausman, an old resident of Cambria county, was found dead in his cabin in Madison county, Montana, on August 5th, 1893. Mr. Ausman resided on the Gibbons farm, or better known as the Loretto Springs, until 1888, his wife dying leaving six children to mourn her loss, he then broke up house keeping and put the children out and then went west where he he has lived ever since until his death. Mr. Ausman was born in Germany on December 25, 1841, and came to America when he was but six years old, and resided in Newry until his marriage to Elizabeth Schenk, in 1868. He then moved to Altoona and worked in the Allegheny Rolling Mill until 1879 when he moved to Loretto to follow farming. He leaves to mourn his loss six children, five boys and one girl, namely, Michael, of Cresson, Joseph F., of Altoona, Charley and John, of Carrolltown and Edward and Annie who reside with their grandmother, Mrs. Nicholas Schenk, of Chest Springs. J. F. A.

THE Misses Lizzie and Birdie Ehrenfelt, of Allegheny, Miss Clara Fisher, of Pittsburg, and Miss Camilla O'Hara, of Greensburg, are visiting the Misses O'Hara, of O'Hara's Mills, a short distance from Ebensburg. On Tuesday evening the 22d, a dance was given in the spacious barn of Mr. Samuel O'Hara, in honor of the visitors. The dance began at 8:30 P. M., and lasted until 2 A. M. At 12 o'clock a delightful lunch was served and then dancing was resumed. Miss Annie O'Hara, of Greensburg, a little miss of ten years charmed all by dancing a skirt dance and Mr. A. McCarthy, of Cresson, gave the party a delightful surprise by dancing a jig. The music was furnished by Messrs. Glass and Andrew McCarthy, both of whom are experts. There were more than one hundred people present, principally from Pittsburg, Allegheny, Greensburg, Altoona, Gallitzin, Carrolltown, Cresson, Summit, Wilmore, Ebensburg and the dear little city of Munster and some of the liverymen's finest rigs were to be seen on the ground. The figures for the dancing were called by Messrs. M. Farabaugh and Will Gausman who pleased the dancers by the masterly manner in which they performed their part and the distinct tones in which the figures were announced. Mr. O'Hara very generously presented all the drivers with feed for their horses and they as well as the horses were highly pleased

After the dancing was over the people were invited to the house where after warming up and bidding adieus, started on a delightful drive to their homes.

All extend their heartfelt thanks to Mr. and Mrs. O'Hara and their daughters, Misses Annie and Mamie, for their kindness. VIOLET.

Democratic County Committee.

Following is a list of the members of the Democratic county committee for 1893:

Jas. G. Hasson, chairman, Ebensburg.
Adams township, George Eichensehr.
Allegheny township, Jos. Hogue.
Ashville, J. J. Rhody.
Barr township, Henry J. Hopple.
Blacklick township, John B. Hite.
Cambria township, Wm. J. Tierney.
Carrolltown, James Eck.
Carroll township, Jos. Bearer.
Chest Springs, M. L. Leavy.
Chest township, Joseph Hipps.
Clearfield township, M. L. Carl.
Conemaugh township, John F. Shaffer.
Coopersdale, J. W. Colbert.
Croyle township, John Rorabaugh.
Daisyville, Wm. Smith.
Dale, Chas. B. Hoffman.
Dean township, Stephen Cooper.
East Conemaugh, Thos. T. Sheridan.
East Taylor township, James B. Clark.
Ebensburg, East ward, J. B. Denny.
Ebensburg, West ward, C. A. Laugbein.
Elder township, Anselm Weakland.
Franklin, Charles McGough.
Gallitzin borough, John McKenna.
Gallitzin township, P. A. Sybert.
Hastings, I. P. Yahner.
Jackson township, John Meegan.
Johnstown—
First ward, John Hannan.
Second ward, John Kirby.
Third ward, John T. Martin.
Fourth ward, Chas. Eicher.
Fifth ward, George E. Conrad.
Sixth ward, John Best.
Seventh ward, Dorsey Makin.
Eighth ward, Eugene Dwyer.
Ninth ward, F. B. Duerbeck.
Tenth ward, William Parkinson.
Eleventh ward, George A. Veyton.
Twelfth ward, Lackey Kelly.
Thirteenth ward, Nick Dowdell.
Fourteenth ward, John Seely.
Fifteenth ward, James P. Green.
Sixteenth ward, Thomas J. Keenan.
Seventeenth ward, Michael McLaun.
Lilly, William Bender.
Loretto, C. W. Moran.
Lower Yoder township, Henry Vonalt.
Morrellville—
First ward, John S. Hogan.
Second ward, Chas. Lefevre.
Third ward, Henry Murray.
Munster township, P. J. Sanders.
Portage borough, Harry Mears.
Portage township, James Ivell.
Richland township, William Cole.
Reade township, East, D. C. Kuhn.
Reade township, West, ——
South Fork, George Bassett.
Stonycreek township, Moses Feathers.
Summerhill borough, P. F. Lewis.
Summerhill township, R. C. J. McGuire.
Susquehanna township, Simon P. Lantzy.
Tunnelhill, Charles McHugh.
Upper Yoder township, Forrest Rauch.
Washington township, No. 1, Adam Myers.
Washington township, No. 2, F. F. O'Donnell.
Westmont, Samuel Patton.
West Taylor township, ——
White township, William C. Flemming.
Wilmore, B. Connelly.

Pennsylvania Day at the World's Fair.

The World's Fair Commission having decided on Thursday, September 7th, as the day which they desire to have formally celebrated and designated as Pennsylvania Day, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in pursuance of its usual custom, takes pleasure in announcing that, for the benefit of those wishing to participate in or attend the ceremonies, the extremely low rate one fare for the round trip will prevail from all points situated on that company's lines within the borders of the state.

Tickets for the occasion will be good only on the special train leaving Philadelphia at 11:30 A. M., September 5th, and reaching Lancaster at 1:15; Harrisburg at 3:00; Lewistown Junction at 4:30; Altoona at 7:00, and Pittsburg at 10:25 P. M. Stops will be made at principal intermediate stations, and connections may be made from points on the branches of the main line. The composition of the train will be first class standard coaches, and ample accommodation will be provided for all who will avail themselves of the opportunity of showing their interest in an event so momentous as the commemoration of the Keystone state at the World's Columbian Exposition.

Chicago will be reached by the special train early in the afternoon of the next day, September 6th, and the return coupons will be good for passage on trains leaving Chicago at 3:15 and 11:40 P. M., on or before September 13th.

The inducements for this excursion and the facilities provided in the train service over the Pennsylvania system, will doubtless be taken advantage of by the many Pennsylvanians who are anxious to show the pride they have for their native state.

—George Weyandt, the Bedford county huckster who was stabbed by William Glass, in Altoona, a couple of weeks ago, is reported to be in a critical condition with slight hopes of his recovery. When Dr. Allen examined Weyandt's wound shortly after the cutting he said it was dangerous and instructed the man to take good care of himself. He went to the hospital, but remained there only several hours. After going to his home at Bell's Run, Bedford county, his condition slowly became more serious.

The Democratic Convention.

On Monday afternoon at one o'clock the delegates to the Democratic county convention assembled at the Opera House in Ebensburg and were called to order promptly at the appointed time.

Chairman Hasson called over the districts, and as each district was called, the delegates presented their credentials and their names were recorded, together with their instructions, by Secretary Itel.

After the roll had been called it was found that every district in the county was represented, with the exceptions of West Reade and West Taylor.

John S. Hogan, of First ward, Morrellville, and John C. Larkin, of Ninth ward, Johnstown, were elected tellers.

The first in order was the nomination of a candidate for county treasurer and as there was but one candidate, the nomination of Joseph Beagele for that office was made by acclamation.

For county commissioners the following gentlemen were placed in nomination: P. E. Dillon, of Elder township; John Campbell, John Kirby, and Hugh Maloy, of Johnstown; Blair Short, of Lilly; William J. Tierney, of Cambria township, and Joseph A. Wirtner, of Chest Springs.

Mr. Dillon was nominated on the first ballot and his nomination was made unanimous. According to the rules, after the third ballot the name of the lowest candidate should be withdrawn, but as there was a tie between the two lowest on the third ballot, all the candidates were balloted for on the 4th ballot, when Mr. Maloy, being the lowest, his name was dropped. On the 5th ballot Mr. Wirtner's name was dropped. On the 6th ballot Mr. Kirby was nominated, and his nomination was made unanimous. The following is the result of the different ballots:

	1st.	2d.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.
Dillon	64	....	....	....	....	....
Campbell	30	16	14	15	21	19
Kirby	59	49	52	52	52	56
Maloy	24	12	11	10	....	....
Short	21	13	11	11	12	21
Tierney	16	11	11	11	13	13
Wirtner	18	11	11	11	11	....

For poor director John Best was nominated by acclamation.

For auditor William C. Berry was the only candidate registered and his nomination was made by acclamation. There being one other candidate to be named and there being two candidates, F. E. Farabaugh, of Carroll township, and S. J. Luther, of White township, both of whom were announced too late to be registered, a ballot was necessary, which resulted as follows: Farabaugh 72; Luther, 25. Mr. Farabaugh's nomination, on motion, was made unanimous.

Six delegates to the state convention were to be named and the following named gentlemen were placed in nomination: James P. Greene, F. P. Martin, Peter Weitz, Geo. E. Conrad, John Hannan, John O'Toole, John C. Larkin, Johnstown; J. R. Denny, C. A. Laughein and Philip G. Fenlon, Ebensburg; John Walkinshaw and Thomas T. Sheridan, Conemaugh; Anselm Weakland, Elder township; James Mellon, Carroll township; John T. Long, Summerhill township.

The ballot resulted in the selection of Messrs. Greene, Martin, Conrad, Weitz, Walkinshaw and Denny.

For member of the state committee F. J. O'Connor, Esq., was elected by acclamation.

On motion of W. T. Murray, a committee of five delegates was appointed to revise the rules governing the Democratic primaries in Cambria county. On this committee the chairman appointed W. T. Murray, Anselm Weakland, Charles McHugh, James Itell and Sheridan Wisegarver. After being out for some time the committee reported in favor of a set of rules, nearly the same as the present rules, with the exception of rule 19, requiring candidates to register, and rule 9, relating to instructions, which they leave out. The rules were offered and acted upon favorably by the present convention, and as they have to be concurred in by the next succeeding convention before their adoption, the next primary election and convention will be held under the present rules.

While the committee on rules was out Frank P. Martin, Esq., of Johnstown, was called upon for a speech and in response delivered an able address which on its conclusion was heartily applauded.

The following resolutions were offered by Dr. C. E. Hannan, of First ward, Johnstown, and unanimously adopted:

The representatives of the Democratic party of Cambria county in convention assembled declare their approval of the wise and patriotic administration of President Cleveland, and especially endorse his statesmanship in the matter of calling congress together in extraordinary session to undo the vicious financial legislation of the Republican party.

We further declare our faith in Governor Pattison, whose administration of the affairs of this great commonwealth is the pride of the people and the honor of the party.

We cheerfully reaffirm our faith in the national Democratic platform. Upon the issues therein laid down we went before the people and were overwhelmingly endorsed, north, east, south and west. It was the stupendous crime of the McKinley bill and the financial jugglery of the Harrison, Foster and Reed combine of the last Republican administration which insured our triumph by a million majority—a victory unparalled in the history of the country. We have have only to point to the financial depression of 1893 and the shattered condition of business interests of the country to show the folly of taxing the masses for the benefit of the classes. Panics inevitably follow restrictive legislation, which not only increases the responsibilities of the people but fatally interferes with the natural growth and development of our varied industries.

We emphatically resent the imputation of the Republican party that lack of confidence in the Democratic party precipitated the present depression—an imputation which is not made in good faith, but in the hope that the tariff robbers may secure a continuance of the government's favor. The depression is the direct result of unwise Republican laws, and we point to recent history to show that lack of confidence commenced during the second year of the Harrison administration, when the national treasury was depleted and when Secretary Charles Foster, now under suspicion of fraud, resorted to unpardonable methods in attempt to make a favorable financial showing in the face of a looted treasury, thereby alarming business interests and finally destroying confidence.

We appeal to the people of Cambria county for the support of our ticket, as the means of expressing their approval of fair and honorable methods in politics and their endorsement of the principles of the Democratic party—the party which stands for free and honest government and no favoritism.

Mr. John C. Larkin, of the 9th ward, Johnstown, also offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this convention express its thanks on behalf of the Democratic party of Cambria county to James G. Hasson for the satisactory and faithful manner in which he has presided as chairman of the Democratic county committee; and also that we express gratitude to Mr. Thomas J. Itell for the efficiency he has manifested and the interest he has shown for the party as secretary of the county committee.

The election of chairman of the county committee being next in order, the names of Edward T. McNeelis, Daniel W. Luke and John Inglert were placed in nomination. Mr. McNeelis, being present in the convention, requested the withdrawal of his name, which was accordingly done. The ballot resulted in the selection of Mr. Luke for chairman by a vote of 54 to 10. According to the rules Mr. Luke's term of office begins in January next.

After the adjournment of the convention the new county committee was called together and after the election of Edward H. Bailey, of Johnstown, as treasurer, which was the only business before them, adjourned *sine die*.

—Mr. D. C. Philips is having a wind mill erected on his premises north of town, for the purpose of pumping water.

Fashionable Dressmaking

Now is the time to subscribe to a first-class fashion magazine, which will not only illustrate the current styles, but at the same time, teach how to make them by means of a series of practical lessons. The McDowell Fashion Journals are calculated to fill this need. They are the finest publications of their kind in either Paris or New York, and contain precisely a series of lessons teaching practical dressmaking. Ladies as well as dressmakers, will find a still further advantage in them, for Messrs. A. McDowell & Co. reproduce any of their illustrations (or need, for that matter, any design clipped from any other fashion journal) in the form of made up paper models—with flat patterns besides, exactly representing every detail of the original. This reduces artistic dressmaking to the easiest and simplest method. The most popular of these fashion magazines are "La Mode de Paris," "Paris Album of Fashion," "The French Dressmaker," and "La Mode." The former two cost only $3.50 each per annum, or 35 cents a copy. "The French Dressmaker" is $3.00 a year, while "La Mode" costs only $1.50 a year, or 15 cents a copy, and is the best as well as the cheapest fashion for the home. If you are unable to procure any of these magazines at your newsdealer, do not accept any substitute, but apply directly to Messrs. A. McDowell & Co., 4 West 14th street, New York.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Drunkenness or the Liquor Habit Positively Cured by Administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It is manufactured as a powder, which can be given in a glass of beer, a cup of coffee or tea, or in food, without the knowledge of the patient. It is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or alcoholic wreck. It has been given in thousands of cases and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. It never fails. The system once impregnated with the Specific, it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist. Cures guaranteed. 48 page book of particulars free. Address

GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO.,
185 Race St., Cincinnati O.
aug19-1y.

PERSONS who expect to visit the World's Fair would do well to secure rooms at Mrs. C. Foster's. Her rooms are more comfortable than are to be found elsewhere for the same money. Only ten minutes' ride from the grounds. All the Ebensburg people who have been there have found it a pleasant and home-like place. For rates address MRS C. FOSTER,
Grand Crossing,
7265 South Chicago Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

PROHIBITION.

THE Prohibitionists of Cambria county will meet in convention at Johnstown on THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7TH at 2 P. M. in Layton's Hall for the purpose of nominating a full county ticket and the transaction of any other business that may come before the convention.
W. A. STEWART,
Sept. 1, 1893. County Chairman.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale a number of lots for building purposes in Washington township, Cambria county, adjacent to the coal mines of Powell & McCoy, now in operation. These lots are situated midway between Summit and the high bridge, on the township road. Call on or address PAUL McKENNA,
Sept. 1, 1893. Summit, Cambria Co., Pa.

LOST.—Small purse, dark green lizard skin, with plain silver clasp, containing several dollars. Lost on Munster turnpike between O'Hara's and Cresson. Suitable reward for return of same to Mrs. Maurice Cosnet, P. O. Box 45 Cresson, Pa.

THE Ebensburg Building & Loan Association will offer for sale at the council chamber, Ebensburg, on the fourth Monday in September, $1,000.00.
THOS. DAVIS,
LESTER LAMMER, Secretary. President.

AGENTS (male or female) make $10 a day. New invention. Every household must have it. Small outlay, big profits. Perfection Mfg. Co., 153 St. Clair St., Cleveland, O.

FOR SALE.
A good light two-horse or heavy one-horse pedle wagon, nearly new. Will be sold cheap by
G. HUNTLEY.

FOR SALE
A good piano, good as new. Will be sold at a bargain. G. HUNTLEY.

FOR SALE.
A good heavy draught horse, part City lease, by G. HUNTLEY.

P. R. R. SCHEDULE.

Schedule in effect May 28, 1893.

Connections at Cresson.

EAST.

Seashore Express	6 30 a m
Harrisburg Accommodation	9 23 a m
Day Express	11 04 a m
Altoona Express	1 00 p m
Mail Express	5 17 p m
Philadelphia Express	8 12 p m

WEST.

Johnstown Express	8 14 a m
Pacific Express	8 27 a m
Way Passenger	2 36 p m
Mail Train	4 26 p m
Johnstown Express	7 09 p m

Ebensburg Branch.

Trains leaves as follows: 7.30, 10.25 a. m., and 3.35 p. m. and arrive at Cresson at 8.20, 10.50 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. Leave Cresson at 9.30, 11.27 a. m. and 5.20 p. m., and arrive at Ebensburg at 10.10 a. m. and 12.01 and 6.10 p. m.

Cresson and Clearfield.

Leave Irvona at 6.45 a. m. and 2.40 p. m. arriving at Cresson at 8.05 a. m. and 4 p. m. Leave Cresson 9.40 a. m. and 5.18 p. m., arriving at Irvona at 11.00 a. m. and 6.38 p. m.

Sunday trains leave Cresson every Sunday at 9.30 a m and 5.18 p. m., arriving at Irvona at 11.40 a. m. and 6.00 p. m.

For rates maps, etc., call on agent or address THOS. E. WATT, P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Manager.

TRIAL LIST.
List of causes set down for trial at a term of court to be held at Ebensburg on the third Monday in September, 1893.

Hays' heirs	vs. Valley Pike Co.
Warner	vs. Leahey et al.
Hipps	vs. Lloyd.
Wilcox & White Or. Co.	vs. Block.
James	vs. Lloyd.
Mattison heirs	vs. P. R. R. Co.
Andersen's use	vs. McComtie.
Getty & Co	vs. Burk.
Conrad	vs. Segerhahn.
Weakland	vs. Yahner.
V. & C. Hueber	vs. Burk
Caulfield	vs Cresswell.
Duncan	vs Pender.
Powell	vs. Chute et al.
Use Shaffer	vs. Rhoads et al.
Weaver	vs. Weakland.
Powell et al	vs. Mignagh et al.
Martin	vs. Lower Yoder School district.
Leahey	vs. Haley et al.
Frick	vs. Biard.
Smith, Foster & Co.	vs. Leahey.
Beam	vs. Hildebrand.
McAteer	vs. Harbison & Walker.
Mock	vs. Fuller.
Mock	vs. Jennings.

J. C. DARBY,
Aug. 11, 1893. Prothonotary.

TRIAL LIST.
List of causes set down for trial at a term of court to be held at Ebensburg, September 12, 1893:

Neff	vs. Sellers et al.
Burgoon	vs. Abernathy et ux.
Thomas	vs. Cushing.
Williams	vs. Kaufts Bros.
McCanse,	vs. St. Augustine's Congregation.
Wingard	vs. Yoder.
Boyer	vs. Morrellville borough.
Howe's Admrs.	vs. Fidelity M. L. Ins. Co.
Noel	vs. Gittings et al.

J. C. DARBY,
Aug. 11, 1893. Prothonotary.

HOTEL LE GRANDE.
H. J. SHETTIG, PROPRIETOR.
Located at DuBois, Pa., near the B. R. & P. Railway Depot. We always endeavor to furnish the best accommodations to business men, pleasure seekers and boarders. Persons in search of comfort and quiet will find it a desirable place to stop. The Table is unsurpassed and is always supplied with the best the market affords, and all the delicacies of the season. The Bar is supplied with the choicest of pure liquors and cigars and nothing but the best is sold. Special attention given to the care of horses.
H. J. SCHETTIG.

A. C. FISHER,
Painter and Paper Hanger,
PATTON, PA.

The undersigned is now located in Patton and is prepared to do Painting in all its branches, House Painting, Sign Painting, Graining and Paper Hanging a specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed.
A. C. FISHER.
mal9-93

WANTED—A SALESMAN, ENERGETIC, pushing and bright to represent the Fonthill Nurseries of Canada, the largest in the Dominion. Over 700 acres of choice stock. Position permanent and lucrative. Our hardy Canadian grown stock sells readily where properly introduced. Send for terms now and secure choice of territory. STONE & WELLINGTON,
aug 5 6m. Toronto, Canada.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
All persons having claims against the estate of Jeremiah Noonan, late of Munster township, Cambria county deceased, or against the estate of Eliza Noonan, late of said township, deceased, are requested to present their claims properly probated to me by May 25th, 1893.
M. D. KITTELL.
Ebensburg, Pa., March 31, 1893.

AGENTS WANTED by an old reliable firm in your locality. Permanent position. Good wages. Every thing furnished. Work sold on sight. SAMPLE FREE. A rare opportunity. Geo. A. [illegible], 849 Broadway, N. Y.

ATTENTION!

WE ARE

THE PEOPLE!

We are convinced that our prices and goods are right. Since we became Simon & Co.'s successors our daily sales up to date have increased just 40 per cent., and we still continue to sell at the same small profit figures. In Clothing you can be suited in a Suit for yourself, your boy or boys in higher quality than price. In Spring and Summer Styles we are stocked up to overflowing. We feel confident that if you come to us you will go away better pleased than ever before, as this is our motto:

Please and Satisfy Everybody.

Why do you get your Shirts made when you can get them to fit you at such a remarkably low price and goods to suit the most particular.

We have Shirts from 25 cents up to $2.98.
Men's Fedora Hats in every shade, color and style that you want for $1.48.
Also a very fine line of the latest and most fashionable Stiff Hats from 50 cents up.

FURNITURE.

Below we will quote a few prices. Then you can judge for yourself.

1 set good yellow Chairs	$ 3.00
1 set good dark Chairs	2.50
1 set good dark Chairs	3.00
1 set cane seat Chairs in dark	4.98
1 set cane seat Chairs in dark	5.50
1 set cane seat Chairs in dark	6.00
1 set cane seat Chairs, Mahogany	6.24
1 Oak Rocker with arm	4.75
1 Dark Rocker with arm	1.69
1 Oak cane seat, fancy arm	2.85
1 dark cane seat, fancy	2.75
1 light, very fancy arm	2.98
Child's Rockers, 50c., 65c., 75c. and	1.00
Perforated Chairs and Rockers in all styles and prices.	
1 full 8-piece Mahogany or Walnut Bed-room Suite	24.00
1 full 8-piece Oak Bed-room Suit	27.00
Sideboards, Cupboards and Sinks a specialty.	

Oil Cloth & Carpets.

We are stocked in Oil Cloth and Carpets. It will save you money to buy of us as in buying our stock early and in large quantities we saved money.

Floor Oil Cloth from 25 cents to 48 cents per square yard.
Ingrain Carpet, one yard wide, at 30, 40, 48 and 60 cents.
Stair Carpet from 23 cents up to 50 cents per yard.

SHOES! SHOES!

If you wish to get a good and substantial Shoe call on us. You will surely find something that will suit you.

Ladies' dongola plain tip and spring heel, button	$1.25 to $2.00
Ladies' dongola, opera and common sense, button, heel	$1.25 to 1.50
Ladies' extra fine tipped Blucher	2.50
Ladies' russet, tipped, button	2.00
Ladies' fine pebbled buttoned; also, Misses' and Children's patent leather tipped	$1.10, $1.25, 1.30
Ladies' fine surge, button or lace	1.28
Ladies' tipped and common sense Oxfords	$1.00 and 1.25
Children's tipped Oxfords	.50
Children's russet and dongola spring heel	$1.00 and 1.10
Infants' shoes from 22 cents up.	
Men's lace and congress shoes	1.25
Men's satin calf, lace or congress	2.00
Men's B calf, lace or congress	1.75
Men's tipped Blucher, extra fine	2.50
Men's fine hand-sewed, lace or congress	3.00
Men's Grecian calf, lace or congress	2.00
Men's fine Kangaroo tipped, lace or congress	3.00
Men's grain plow shoes, buckled, Ballist tongue	1.35
Mens working shoes you can get from us from 99 cents to	1.25

DRY GOODS.

Ladies, here is the place to get your dry goods.
Curtains from 75 cents $5.00 per pair.
Ladies' percale waists, light or dark, 50 cents.
Ladies' batost waists, figured and striped, with ruffled front at 75c.
White waists, all kinds of material, the latest and most fashionable styles, from 69 cents to $2.48.
Dress ginghams for 8 cents per yard and up.
Apron ginghams from 4½

METHODS OF FAMOUS AUTHORS

How Noted Writers Constructed Their Plots and Wrote Their Books.

The methods of popular authors are almost as interesting to the public as the amounts of their annual earnings. A contributor to Household Words has written a chapter on "Literary Methods," which is readable, but apt to be disappointing if the novice turns to it for instruction. For the ways of writers are various and strangely contradictory. Some, for example, write best in luxurious studies, some in bed, some in prison and one or two on express trains. Some like gay surroundings, some gloomy; some the busy stir of men, others the deepest solitude; a happy few can write anywhere and under any conditions. The majority prefer the fresh morning hours for composition, while others are at their best in the drear hour of midnight. Again a few compose with business-like regularity, but most by fits and starts. How is the beginner to know which to take as a model? Coming to plot or construction the same difficulty arises. Scott began without knowing how he was to go on. Dumas had his novel arranged to the smallest detail before putting pen to paper. Wilkie Collins pursued an elaborate system. Starting with a "central idea," he proceeded backward and forward, arranging and harmonizing parts without any heed to serial division or to book publication. He was most particular about a good beginning and a good end, a policy that doubtless won him many readers. Like Balzac, he corrected and recorrected, sometimes having as many as six different proofs of a novel. Zola shows the same conscientiousness and is rewarded by a sale of one hundred thousand copies of a new work. A lucky novelist here and there, like Mr. Payn or Mr. Stevenson, gets a good plot in a dream and has no difficulty in the matter. But it is not safe to rely on dreams. On the point of style there is the same tantalizing diversity. Flaubert urged his pupil, Guy de Maupassant, to be original at all hazards; the advice was taken with what result we know. Mr. Stevenson, on the other hand, played "the sedulous ape" (the phrase is his own) to half a dozen masters, and is reckoned one of the best writers of English prose living to-day. Clearly it is hard for the tyro to know which example to follow. In general the readiest way to success is to have a story to tell and to tell it simply and naturally.

ODDITIES OF TAXATION.

Queer Holland Imposts Levied in the Olden Times.

The archives of Holland contain some ordinances which may well be regarded as curiosities of taxation. In the year 1666 there was a tax imposed on all passengers traveling in Holland by land or water. In 1791 this tax was still in force. In 1624 a duty of five cents was levied on each person who entered a tavern before noon. The tax was increased for afternoon visits.

Persons who assembled in a private house after three o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of amusing themselves had each to pay a certain sum, and those who entered a place of public entertainment were likewise taxed. There was a duty on marriages and deaths. The amount of the tax varied according to the social position of the parties; while in the case of a person buried outside of the district in which he had lived, the amount payable by his executor was doubled.

But the most curious tax of all was one imposed in 1674 on boots and shoes. In order to prevent the impost from being evaded, each of those articles so essential to human comfort had to be conspicuously marked on the upper leather with the stamp of the maker, and also with that of the taxing officer. The sum to be paid was regulated by the size of the boot or shoe. So, apart from the question of beauty, in those days it was a real advantage to have a small foot.

A LAKE WITH A ROOF.

A Body of Water in Siberia That Is Crusted Over with Salt.

A correspondent of the Geographical Magazine describes a peculiar lake of Siberia. At first view it was a vast plain, surrounded by fields of ripening wheat. The season was midsummer. The great salt lake at Obdorsk is nine miles wide and seventeen miles long, yet except in a few places it is solidly roofed over with a deposit of salt which is getting thicker and thicker every year.

Our guide, who is an old man, said that he could remember when the salt crystals first began to gather upon the surface of the water. Year by year, owing to the evaporation of the water, the crystals became more numerous, and then caked together till this great roof formed.

In 1878 the water beneath this salt-crystal roof found an underground outlet into the River Obi. This lowered the lake's surface about three feet, leaving that distance between the water and the roof.

Looking down through one of the openings made for the purpose in the roof, we saw a low-sided small boat. Our guide put us one at a time into the boat. We lay flat on our backs and looked up at the curiously beautiful salt ceiling overhead. We propelled the boat by pushing with our hands against the irregularities of the roof.

The guide held a long rope attached to the boat to prevent our going too far and getting lost—a thing he said it was easy to do.

It was like a palace of enchantment, with the sun shining down through the salt crystals, the colors were so rich and wonderful.

Many springs surround this lake. Their water flows over the roof and evaporates there, and thus continually adds to its thickness. After many years the springs will probably become choked with their own deposits, and then the whole will gradually become covered with earth, and so a great salt mine will be formed—a treasure for the Siberians hundreds of years to come.

Illiteracy and Crime.

The number of prisoners confined in seventeen states is 110,538, and among these the illiterates, in proportion to numbers, contribute six times their quota. The records in the towns show an even greater proportion of crime among the ignorant and the illiterates, which for the whole country furnish to each thousand of persons eight times as many prisoners as those who can read and write. It is plain from these facts that our schools have already greatly reduced the amount of crime, and that when we shall have succeeded in getting rid of all illiteracy we will still further reduce the number of criminals.

Betrayed By a Chew of Tobacco.

The other night a shop on one of the boulevards in Paris was broken into, and a strong box was found in the morning wrenched open and with the contents missing. At first it was thought that the burglar had left no trace, but on a careful examination of the floor a piece of chewed tobacco was discovered. This caused suspicion to rest on a former employe who was given to using tobacco in that particular way. He was found and convicted. In order to understand this incident Americans should recollect that the accomplishment of tobacco-chewing is not a general one in Europe.

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You will remember the condition I was in two years ago, when I was afflicted with a combination of diseases, and thought there was NO HELP FOR ME. I tried all kinds of medicines, and scores of eminent physicians. My nerves were prostrated, producing dizziness, heart trouble and all the ills that make life miserable. I commenced to take

DR. MILES' NERVINE

and in three months I WAS PERFECTLY CURED. In my travels each year, when I see the thousands of physical wrecks, suffering from nervous prostration, taking prescriptions from

HAS local physicians who have no knowledge of their case, and whose death is certain, I feel like going to them and saying, "GET DR. MILES' NERVINE AND BE CURED." In my profession, where there are so many suffering from nervous prostration, brought on by the overwork, men

CURED fail

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FASCINATING PARISIENNES.

A French Traveling Man Says They Are Miracles of Instinct.

The representative of a Paris silk house was telling a little party of friends at the Auditorium, one day last week, how the Parisian woman manages to render herself fascinating in spite of natural disadvantages.

"An Englishwoman is beautiful by nature or not beautiful," said he. "A Parisienne can rarely compete with the beautiful Englishwoman in features or in complexion and purity of skin, but she exerts such an effort of will in making herself fascinating that she often surpasses her rival in spite of natural disadvantages. Take Rachel, for instance. Nature gave her a thin face with a large and prominent forehead, deep set eyes, a sunken mouth, a pointed chin, a scraggy body and lean arms. Out of these natural materials the little Jewess, by dint of genius, will, passion, love and gold spent on beautiful objects, made the Rachel that men will ever remember—a woman of Ginth or of Syracuse, with the expressive gesture of a statue by Cosyevas, the intensity of a water color by Gavarni, life that always caught and reflected its light, and in his somber eyes the subtle flames of intelligence.

"In the Parisienne, from the shop-girl to the grand dame, there seems to be an innate cult of her person, a respect of her flesh, a pride in her silhouette and bearing, and, withal, a constant effort to refashion and remake herself in accordance with a marvelous ideal of beauty, grace, elegance and youth; to take from antiquity, from the east, from all ages and all countries, that which has constituted their peculiar elegance and then to reduce those elements of elegance to the Parisian formula.

"Every Parisienne is a living work of art the product of a mysterious collaboration of surrounding influences, some stored in the galleries of the Louvre museum, others actual and living in the sculptors, the painters, the poets, the Aspasia and the Phrynes of the day, and in the development of that refined and unmoral institution which is the privilege of the Latins. The creation of a Parisienne is a miracle of instinct. There is no other explanation."

LIGHT HAIR AND GENIUS.

Appearances Would Seem to Indicate That They Two Go Together.

It has long been an accepted fact that the great men of this world, in war, statecraft, or the arts, have all been abdominal men. There have been a few exceptions there always are. Some one has even pointed out that there are exceptions to the rule that marriage is a failure. But in general the thin men are out of it. More curious still, according to the New York Commercial Advertiser, is the fact that the first requisite for political success is that one must be a light-haired or red-haired man. There may seem to be a contradiction in the other fact that all the members of Mr. Cleveland's cabinet, barring Mr. Lamont, are dark-haired men; it is merely seeming. Up to the time Mr. Cleveland first sat down hard upon the presidential chair only three men of dark complexion had ever filled the office of president of the United States. In the Smithsonian institute in Washington is a collection of tresses clipped from the heads of our rulers. Red and gray hair, yellow and red brown hair, from Washington to the stout gentleman under whom the presidential chair now creaks, there has been a line of blonde men—twenty light men and three dark men. Maj. Moses P. Handy, whose whiskers are rufous, says that red hair is the outward and visible sign of genius. Mr. Cleveland sits soft and says nothing, but there is good reason to believe that he hides upon his light stubby mustache as a mascot. The one thing certain is that he must have a mascot concealed about him somewhere. Were this not so he would be impossible. Just a few of the red senators are Vest, of Missouri; Blackburn, of Kentucky; Don Cameron, of Pennsylvania, and Brice, of New York and Ohio. Senator Frye, of Maine, is a blonde.

Gov. Flower has red hairs in the little whiskers that lie like parenthesis marks on either side of his good-natured face. Blue-eyed "Billy" Sheeman, the lieutenant governor, is a man of light complexion. So is Senator Murphy.

IT RAINED ELEPHANTS.

The Drummer's Story Topped by the Usual Quiet Man in the Corner.

Everybody in the smoking compartment of the sleeper had told a story except one quiet, inoffensive sort of a man in the corner, and the drummer eyed him with suspicion as he finished what he considered to be the cream of the entire combination, says the Detroit Free Press. As the drummer concluded the quiet man poked his head cautiously out of his shell and coughed slightly as men do who have lain dormant awhile and rouse themselves to utterance.

"I remember," he said, without further preliminary, "a queer circumstance which happened to me during a summer visit I made some years ago in Kansas. I am reminded of it by the story our friend here"—nodding toward the drummer—"tells of a shower of fish falling from the sky. I can readily believe his story"—the drummer looked grateful—"and I hope he will believe mine. One afternoon we were sitting out in front of my friend's house, some three or four of us, noticing the peculiar shape, color and movements of the clouds, when, all at once, as true as Gospel, gentlemen, an elephant, alive and kicking, dropped right down in front of us out of the sky, and a more astonished looking brute I never saw."

The drummer sat spellbound, and everybody else choked up, speechless. The quiet man looked around on his auditors.

"It is as true as preaching, gentlemen," he went on; "and though, as a rule, in Kansas it doesn't rain elephants, it did on that occasion, and is accounted for by the fact that a cyclone had struck a circus twenty miles to the west of us, and, furthermore, it was raining lions, and tigers, and horses, and hyenas, and monkeys, and tent pins for a week afterward, the biggest things, of course, coming down soonest."

"My dear sir," gasped the drummer, as the quiet man was about to continue, "don't say another word. I travel for a liquor house, and if you want a barrel of cocktails give me your address and I'll send it to you by the first cyclone that passes our place."

Stub Ends of Thought.

Some old people have an idea they are occupying space which younger ones want.

The agility of a man's tongue is no sign of the size of his brain.

No woman can do as much as she says.

When a man says he is perfectly happy he lies, and when he lies he is found out, and when he is found out he is not happy.

"Amen" is the only honest word in some men's prayers.

War is the butcher-shop of diplomacy.

A woman with a broken heart receives forty times as much sympathy as a man does in the same fix.

A profane oath is a malignant tumor in the body of language.—Detroit Free Press.

"HE THAT WORKS EASILY, WORKS SUCCESSFULLY." CLEAN HOUSE WITH

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DR. MORITZ SALM,

This eminent Physician has devoted a lifetime to his Specialty —Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat, Lung and Chronic Diseases.

The Doctor has been for years a Professor and lecturer in several of our largest Medical Colleges, and has earned great fame as an authority and author on all subjects concerning his specialty.

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ALL EYE OPERATIONS SUCCESSFULLY PERFORMED BY HIM

THE EYES ARE NOW STRAIGHT, THANKS TO THE DOCTOR.

Before. Oct. 12, 1892.

I have been cross eyed and that badly for over 28 years. Dr. Salm operated on both eyes in less than two minutes' time, without causing the least pain, and I walked to my room for a single moment. I can conscientiously say that they are now perfectly strong, thanks to the Dr.

CALIE KINSEY.

CATARRH AND DEAFNESS OF 30 YEARS STANDING CURED BY DR SALM.

About 4 years ago my hearing became affected, caused by catarrh, began gradually to get worse so that I couldn't hear common conversation any more, but now after a course of treatment I can hear well again, and am not troubled any more with the catarrh, and consider myself cured of it. I have had catarrh 30 years and am now 63 years old.

MARTHA C. BALDRIDGE.

SEVERE SORE EYES CURED.

My son J. C. McCandless has had very severe sore eyes for several years, so much so, we have had to keep him out of school. Dr. Salm cured him of eye trouble and cured him of general health as well.

W. C. McCANDLESS, his father.

McCandless, Butler county, Pa.

INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION CURED BY DR. SALM.

For some time my lungs have been badly affected, failing to lose flesh rapidly, all energy and appetite had left me and I grew rapidly weaker. I put myself under care of Dr. Salm and consider my self entirely cured that malady, now feeling stronger and hearty again, and have gained all the flesh I had previously lost. I can heartily recommend Dr. Salm.

MARY RUSSELL.

McCandless, Pa.

OFFENSIVE SMELL OF CATARRH EIGHT YEARS' STANDING, CURED BY DR SALM.

Our little daughter Katie has had a bad case of catarrh for more than eight years. Her breath was something terrible, and her general health was very much undermined, but now after a course of treatment with Dr. Salm we consider her entirely cured.

MRS ALICE ROBB.

Notary, Pa

THIS WONDERFUL PIECE OF WORK WAS DONE BY DR SALM.

For more than four years I have had a bad case of stomach trouble, had for some years entirely cut out my diet as anything would give me a pain and throbbing in that organ, and it was seldom that he could get a night's rest, as my nerves were almost completely wrecked; frequently I had sick spells which completely wore me out, but now after a course of treatment I consider myself entirely cured, and feel as well as ever. I want people to know that Dr Salm did that wonderful piece of work.

Gratefully,

MRS. MARTHA CARNEY.

Indiana, Pa., April 25th, 1893.

CURED BY DR. SALM AFTER HAVING SUFFERED FOR YEARS WITH STOMACH, BLADDER & KIDNEY TROUBLE.

I have been suffering with very severe stomach, bladder and kidney trouble and on account of that belief advised, couldn't follow my daily labors, on account of great pains, weakness and headaches, but now after a course of treatment with Dr. Salm can say that my daily labors with pleasure, and consider myself hale and hearty again.

E. K. ANKENY.

Indiana, Pa., April 26, 1893.

AFTER NINETEEN YEARS OF SUFFERING I HAVE LEARNED TO BLESS DR SALM.

For more than fifteen years I have been in very bad health and suffered untold agonies. I have tried eastern and western medical institutes to get relief, and have had nine different physicians, but alone without any success whatever, but became gradually worse, until I heard of the wonderful cures of Dr. Salm, when I put myself under his treatment, and am pleased to say is improving and now feel again as if life was worth living once more, feeling strong and hearty as when I was a young lad, and all this I have to thank Dr Salm for. God bless him.

MRS. MARY DICKIE.

Blacklick, Indiana county, Pa., April 26, 1893.

Ulcers of Women, such as have baffled the skill of all other physicians and remedies, quickly cured. Cancers, tumors, fibroid, and all glandular growths cured without the use of the knife or caustics. No cutting. No pain. No danger.

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Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

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Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

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It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development, and checks the tendency to cancerous humors.

It removes faintness, flatulency, weakness of the stomach, cures Bloating, Headache, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion, also that feeling of Bearing down, causing pain, weight, and backache.

It acts in harmony with the laws that govern the female system under all circumstances.

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Stops Rheumatic Pains and Inflammation, Cures Croup, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Colic, Cramps and Pains, Summer Complaints, Cuts and Bruises like magic. Cures Coughs, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Choleraic Morbus, Chilblains, Chaps, Soreness in Body or Limbs, Stiff Muscles or Strains. Inhale for Nervous Headache. 32nd Annual Pamphlet free. Sold everywhere. Price 35 cts., six bottles, $2.50. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

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DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

Cures thousands annually of Liver Complaints, Biliousness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Malaria. More Ills result from an Unhealthy Liver than any other cause. Why suffer when you can be cured? Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator is a celebrated family medicine.

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Cures Bright's Disease, Dropsy, Gravel, Nervousness, Heart, Urinary or Liver Diseases. Known by a tired, languid feeling; inaction of the kidneys weakens and poisons the blood, and unless cause removed you cannot have health. Cured me over five years ago of Bright's Disease and Dropsy.—Mrs. I. L. D. MILLER, Bethlehem, Pa. 1,000 other cures; similar testimonials. Try it. Cure guaranteed.

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We send the marvelous French Remedy CALTHOS free, and a legal guarantee that CALTHOS will STOP Discharges & Emissions, CURE Spermatorrhœa, Varicocele and RESTORE Lost Vigor. Use it and pay if satisfied. Address, VON MOHL CO., Sole American Agents, Cincinnati, Ohio.

CANCER and Tumors CURED no knife, book free. DR. GRATIGNY & BUSH, No. 345 Elm St., Cincinnati, O.

THE ODORIFEROUS ONION.

Some People Don't Like It, But It Is Good for Them.

Onions, said a traveling man to a St. Louis Globe-Democrat reporter, are too vociferous in their odor and too self-assertive to be liked by anyone possessed of a very strong will. They offer too much opposition. There is more to the onion, however, than its mere odor. Onions are a kind of all-around good medicine and every housewife knows this without knowing why. She knows that a solid red onion, eaten at bedtime, will by the next morning break the severest cold. She also knows that onions make a good plaster to remove inflammation and hoarseness. But she does not know why.

If anyone would take an onion and mash it, so as to secure all of the juice in it, he would have most remarkable smelling salts—an odor that would quiet the most nervous person in no time. The strength of it inhaled for a few moments will dull the sense of smell and weaken the nerves until sleep is produced from sheer exhaustion. It all comes from one property possessed by the onion, and that is a form of opium. Onions are narcotic in their tendencies, and for that reason the very best kind of food. Anyone who eats a late supper and imagines that he will not be able to sleep had better order a dish of fried onions and close his meal with them. There will be no danger of wakefulness then.

The amount of opium in a saucerful of fried onions will overpowor the most sensitive digestive organs, even when disturbed by a late meal, and one can sleep just as well as though no meal had been eaten. The Chinese understand the onion better than the other nations of the earth. A Chinaman will mix dried onion sprigs with tobacco and smoke them. They probably find it lends additional charm to a genial pipe and brings on that condition of dreamy wakefulness which is the final end of all smoking.

CURIOUS GROWTH OF RATTAN.

Tough Wood of the Climbing Palm Tree Found in the Malayan Countries.

Everyone knows the pretty, light and graceful chairs and other articles of furniture made from rattan, but everyone does not know that the extremely tough and flexible wood called rattan is that of the climbing palm tree. This curious climber, which is more of a vine than a tree, is said by the Philadelphia Times to be one of the singular characteristics of forest growth in the Celebes and other Malayan countries. Starting with a trunk a little thicker than a man's arm, it winds through the forest, now wrapping a tall tree in its fold, like some gigantic snake, and then descending again to the earth and trailing along in snakelike curves until it can find some other stately tree to fasten and climb upon in its pursuit of light and air. The forest is so thick and jungle-like that it seems impossible to follow the course of any of these serpent climbers, but there is little doubt that at the last the successful aspirant, which stooped and cringed so long below, will be found shooting up like a flagstaff a dozen feet or more above the tree which has helped it to rise. A use of rattan which is unknown to those who have not seen it in its native forest is as a water carrier. The thirsty traveler has at all times a tumbler of cool, refreshing water at his command by cutting off six or eight feet of rattan and putting one of the severed ends to his mouth or holding it over a dish to catch the water.

NOT A MODERN INVENTION.

The Bicycle Said to Have Been First Used by a Young French Physician in 1666.

"The popular belief is that the bicycle is a modern invention, when in fact it really dates back to the seventeenth century," said Dr. T. C. Minor, according to the Cincinnati Star. "I learned this one day when I was making some translations from the Journal de Medicine de Paris. Ozaram, in 1694, in his 'Mathematical and Physical Recreations,' tells of a carriage, as he calls it, 'in which one can ride without the use of horses.' And then he goes on to tell of how a lackey sits at the back, makes it run by 'walking alternately with his two feet by means of two small wheels concealed in a case just between the wheels behind and attached to the axle of the carriage.' This was the principle of the velocipede, so much improved since then. But the priority of the discovery of the bicycle I believe to be established without further argument or dispute. It was by a physician. Eli Richard, a young physician of Rochelle, France, who made the first machine after which our modern bicycle is patterned. He was a medical student in Paris in 1666, and became one of the great physicians of France. He died at the age of sixty-one at Rochelle in 1706, and there is a street in Rochelle named for him, and there is now a movement on foot to erect a bronze statue, not to Michaud, who it is claimed was the discoverer of the bicycle, but to the true discoverer, Dr. Eli Richard."

MOVEMENT OF INDIAN PEOPLE.

Widows May Remarry, and the Marriage of Infants Is Less Common.

The report of the last census in Bengal, which has just been published, upsets several beliefs which hitherto have found general acceptance. For instance, it proves that the natives, instead of being averse to leaving their ancestral villages, are steadily moving from more densely peopled areas to those where the population is less crowded; also that widow remarriage is practically universal in Behar, Orissa, Chota-Nagpore and among the lower castes of Bengal proper and is unknown only among a very few high castes everywhere and the more respectable Sudras of Bengal proper. The report also states that infant marriage does not exist to any appreciable extent except in northeast Behar and among the Brahmins, Kayasths and other purely Sudra castes of western Bengal. It also shows the great progress of Mohammedanism, which has increased more than nine per cent. in Bengal proper in the last decade, while the increase in Hinduism is less than five per cent. This fact is explained to be due to the desire on the part of the lowest castes to adopt a religion which treats all men as equals.

Turks Do Not Love the Premier.

The Turkish government has set up a new literary standard which is likely to prove troublesome to travelers in that country. The hand of the censor has been raised against that delightful old "Tartarian" of Daudet and against all biographers of the Grand Old Man. It seems that the hero of Tarascon wearing a fez which adorned the cover of the Frenchman's book subjected that to condemnation, while the official dislike to the latter kind of literature was brought out at a conference of the British embassy at Constantinople in behalf of an American bishop. The British envoy was anxious that the bishop should be set at liberty, and said that there was no case against him. "What! no case?" said the Turkish official. "What do you say to this evidence of guilt?" And he thereupon produced a life of Mr. Gladstone which had been found in the possession of the unfortunate bishop.

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WHITE GOODS.

1,500 yards Hemstitched Plaid India Linons in assorted large broken plaids, suitable for Wrappers and Dresses and Aprons, and some people use them for Shams—they are 28 inches wide—we sold lots of them early in the season 25c. a yard and they are well worth 12½ but we bought this lot under price and we will sell them that way—

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500 yards Florentine Robes—side borders—for Ladies' and Children's Aprons—40 inches wide—12½c. A YARD.

A lot Barred and Striped India Linons—broken and graduated stripes, plaids and checks—28 inches wide—10c. A YARD.

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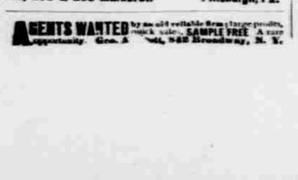

The above cut shows Picket Fence with Gate. [This is not a setting] can be used on Iron or Wood Posts. When writing for prices give Quantity, Number of Gates, Double and Single, Wanted. We also manufacture Ornamental Iron Fencing, Crestings, Cemetery Railings, Fire Shutters and FIRE ESCAPES, Cellar Doors, and Railings, Brass and Iron Grills, WIRE DOOR AND WINDOW SCREENS, and all kinds of WIRE WORK.

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GOTHAM LANDLORDS' TRICKS.

Lowering a Tenant's Rent as a Special Favor to Him.

"Talking of moving day reminds me of a trick that the speculators in flat buildings and dwellings resort to in New York," said a resident of that city to a St. Louis Globe-Democrat reporter the other day.

"You know there are lots of men there who make a business of putting up houses only to sell. They build a flat house, fill it with tenants as fast as they can, and then while it is full sell it at a good profit.

"They resort to all sorts of tricks to get tenants. They give one and two months' rent free in some cases, and make reductions that are astonishing. You pay twenty-five dollars a month and get a receipt for thirty or thirty-two dollars. The landlord makes it appear that he is favoring a tenant in doing this, but when that tenant becomes acquainted with her neighbors she finds out that they are all favored in the same way, receipts being made out to each largely in excess of the rent paid.

"The landlord has an object in this. A flat house was sold recently in New York, and the old landlord, in giving notice to his tenants, handed each a sum of money that was the difference between the rent they actually paid and the amount they got receipts for, telling them to add this to their regular rent when the new landlord came around and to say nothing about the matter, but quietly pay the higher rent. A tenant paying twenty-five dollars a month received seven dollars to be added, so that the new landlord would think he was paying thirty-two dollars. Do you see?

"The game was a flimsy one and its we